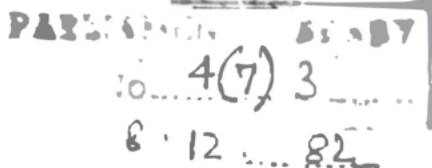


Fifth Series **Vol. XXXVII**, No. 23

Friday, March, 22, 1974  
Chaitra 1, 1896 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Tenth Session)



*(Vol. XXXVI Contains Nos. 21 to 30)*

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA

Friday March 22, 1974/Chaitra 1, 1896

(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. SPEAKER I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Shri T. C. Sakhare who passed away at Nagpur on the 18th March, 1974 at the age of 74.

Shri Sakhare was a Member of the First Lok Sabha during the years 1952-53 from Bhandara constituency of the erstwhile State of Bombay. He had also been a Member of the Corporation and the State Assembly.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

MR. SPEAKER I wanted to consult you about the condolence references. In other Parliaments the condolences are not moved except in very exceptional circumstances. But when they are moved, they are just references. And the House just gets up. Here we do not have this procedure. I think I will call a meeting of the Leaders of all the Parties or of the General Purposes Committee to consult over it. I have seen the functioning of other Parliament on this particular subject. There is a different procedure there.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम लोग अन्दर आते हैं, तो हमें गेट पर रोका जाता है। मेरे साथ आज यह तीमरी घटना है। लोक सभा के पूरे सेशन में पुलिस का राज हो रहा है। जब हम विजिटरो को छोड़ने जाते हैं, तो उनको तग किया जाता है। 1959 में सावे बेश में पुलिस के केवल आठ आदमी

रहते थे, लेकिन अब वे 120 हो गये हैं। जब हम अपने गेन्ट्स के लिए पास लेने जाते हैं, तो हम से कहा जाता है कि गैलरी खाली नहीं है। हमारे साथ हमेशा ऐसा व्यवहार किया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER These things are not to be raised here. That can be written to me. Please don't raise everything in the House.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक बार श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी और श्री शर्मा को रोका गया। पुराने मेम्बरो को भी हमेशा रोका जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER You write to me; you give me the information. Please don't get up abruptly. I will look into it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष, श्री विट्ठलभाई पटेल ने कहा था कि गैलरी में पुलिस का एक आदमी सादी वर्दी में रहेगा, लेकिन आज सादे बेश में पुलिस के 120 आदमी गैलरी में रहते हैं। जब लोक सभा का वाच एंड वार्ड डिपार्टमेंट मौजूद है और वह सब छान-बीन करना है तो फिर पुलिस की क्या आवश्यकता है? अगर इतनी बड़ी सख्या में पुलिस वालों ने रहना है तो आप वाच एंड वार्ड को हटा दीजिए। पुलिस वाले हमारे विजिटर्स की तलाशी लेते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER We shall have to take special security measures for your own safety.

अगर कोई बात होगी, तो आप यही कहेंगे कि स्पीकर ने सिक्युरिटी का क्या इन्तजाम किया है।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब मदस्य साथ होते हैं, तो पुलिस के आदमी पूछते हैं कि आप का नाम क्या है, आप का नम्बर क्या है।

MR. SPEAKER : We have to take due care. This is our own security staff. We have to keep up the security.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप ने सादी वर्दी में पुलिस के इतने आदमियों को गैलरी में आने की अनुमति दी है ? क्या वे आप की अनुमति में वहां बैठते हैं ? क्या आप ने देखा है कि सादे वेश में पुलिस के कितने आदमी वहां बैठते हैं ? हमारे गेस्ट्स के लिए पारा नहीं बनाए जाते हैं और कहा जाता है कि ऊपर जगह नहीं है, जबकि पुलिस के इतने आदमी वहां बैठे रहते हैं ।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब वाच एंड वार्ड का पूरा डिपार्टमेंट मौजूद है, तो पुलिस वाले क्या करते हैं ?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, 120 पुलिसमैन गैलरीज में रहते हैं । जब आप वाच एंड वार्ड डिपार्टमेंट है, तो सादे वेश में पुलिसमैन को क्यों रखा जाता है ?

MR. SPEAKER . They must be on deputation or something like that

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### DRY PORT IN DELHI

\*404 SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) what are the financial implications of setting up a dry port near Delhi;

(b) how long will it take for the project to materialise; and

(c) what are the difficulties in giving a practical shape to the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Proposal for establishment of Dry Port near Delhi envisages capital expenditure of Rs 257 crores and annual recurring expenditure of Rs. 25 lakhs. These estimates were made in 1970

(b) and (c). A final decision for the establishment of the Dry Port has not been taken as yet because of the objection that this would lead to large influx of population into Delhi metropolitan area and would

upset the Master Plan for the development of the area.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : The hon. Minister says that a dry port near Delhi is not being set up because they fear that this would lead to a large influx of population and also the Master Plan will be upset. May I know how in other countries dry ports are functioning well and these two reasons do not stand in the way. May I know what are the actual difficulties ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : As I have pointed out in my answer to (b) and (c) a final decision about establishment of the dry port has not yet been taken because a point was made by the Town and Country Planning experts that this might lead to a large influx of population into the proposed area, namely, Tughlakabad. I am not ruling out the possibility. I agree with the hon Member that there are dry ports all over the world. But when we propose to set up dry ports like this, different departments have got their say. We had consulted the different departments; and the Town and Country Planning experts have pointed out that the proposed site being in Tughlakabad, which we find otherwise ideally suited, there may be a possibility of a large influx of population. We are trying to meet this objection. I am not ruling out the possibility of establishing the dry port; I am not saying that a final decision has been taken, that because of the reasons we are leaving it out. We are trying to meet the objection.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Is it a fact that the existing big ports are against setting up of the dry port and there are secret moves by them against establishment of this ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I do not think that the existing ports, possibly Bombay, the traffic of which may be slightly diverted to the dry port, have any objection to that. It may relieve the congestion there. I am not aware of any secret moves by any vested interests in this regard.

श्री नर सिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी दुनिया के और समाजवादी देशों में जहां पर कि ड्राई पोर्ट्स स्थापित किए गए हैं वहां के नियोजनकारों से इस बारे में कोई

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it true that Mr. J. R. D. Tata Chairman of TISCO had already made an estimate which he had publicly announced about increasing the steel capacity by 200 million tonnes at about Rs. 800 crores? Is it true that half of the capital expenditure will be in the form of foreign exchange? I want to know whether it would be advisable to permit them to spend such huge amount of foreign exchange. I want to know whether a separate company will be formed to undertake a new project or it will be part and parcel of TISCO.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about expansion.

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : श्रीमन् माननीय सदस्य ने जो 800 करोड़ फारेन एक्सचेंज का सवाल रखा है ऐसी बात नहीं है। टाटा ने जो पहले प्रपोजल रखा था उसके अनुसार 350 करोड़ रुपये के फारेन एक्सचेंज का सवाल था और टोटल एक्स-पेंडीचर उस प्लान्ट के ऊपर 700 करोड़ रुपये का था।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has misunderstood my question. The total expenditure involved is Rs. 800 crores. I asked whether half of that will be in foreign exchange.

MR. SPEAKER : You must listen to him.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL & MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA) : The entire question of expansion, foreign exchange involvement and the fabrication of basic machinery or the import thereof will all be considered after the receipt of the Steering Committee Report. The Government have taken all precautions that are possible for us to take to see that unnecessary drain of foreign exchange or unnecessary import of technology which is not required and which could be had in our own country, does not come into this. With a view to assure this, a Steering Committee has already been formed under the instructions of the Cabinet which will oversee

and supervise once the feasibility report is received here. So, we should take all precautions through the Steering Committee that unnecessary money is not spent and that whatever is possible for us is done with a view to make the whole expansion scheme as economical as possible.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : The hon. Minister just now said that for this job of finding out the potential in TISCO as also for expansion of TISCO, these two indigenous companies which are available in this country are busy. It appears that they are not so much acquainted with modern technology. That is why the Japanese firm is engaged to find out the potential. Is it true that our two concerns have become obsolete?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : यदि माननीय सदस्य क्वेश्चन रिपीट कर दें तो ज्यादा आसानी होगी।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : आपने अपने वक्तव्य में यह कहा कि टिस्को के विस्तार और उत्पादन की क्षमता और दक्षता को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो आपकी दस्तूर और एक दूसरी कंपनी है क्योंकि उनके पास बहुत ज्यादा काम है इसलिए उनको वह काम नहीं दिया गया। संबंधों को जोड़ते हुए भी आपने कहा कि बड़े अच्छे संबंध थे इसलिए जापानी फर्म को काम दिया गया तथा इसलिए भी कि आधुनिक-टेक्नालाजी में ज्यादा परिचित हैं तो क्या यह कंपनियां आधुनिक टेक्नालाजी से बहुत पीछे हैं और जापानी टेक्नालाजी में बहुत आगे हैं?

श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद : मैंने अपने जवाब में बतलाया था कि संबंध भी है लेकिन ऐसा नहीं कि संबंध के आधार पर वह कार्य दिया गया। मैंने कहा उनके अच्छे संबंध भी हैं।

दूसरे—जहां तक माइर्न टेक्नालाजी का सवाल है इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं कि जापान स्टील मेकिंग में हमसे बहुत आगे है और वह कंपनी इस मामले में हमारी जो दो कंपनियां हैं—पेकन और दस्तूर कंपनी—उनसे टेक्नालाजी में कुछ

2. The main object of the visit of the Survey Team was to make a recommendation to their Government about the project for which the loan for the current year would be committed.

3. The Team held discussions with officers of the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals, Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance as also with the Project authorities and the representatives of Engineers India Limited.

The Team has since submitted their report to the Japanese Government. The Government of Japan have now proposed that the loan for the current year should be committed for the Bhatinda Fertilizer Project which accords with our priorities. The loan agreement for this first plant specifying the quantum and the terms and conditions thereof is expected to be signed soon.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : The hon. Finance Minister stated that the Japanese Government had already agreed to finance the foreign exchange costs of three fertilizer plants during the Fifth Plan period. What are the conditions of the loan which the Japanese Government is giving? First plant would be located at Bhatinda. Would he say the priority and locations of the other two plants which are proposed to be set up in the Fifth Plan?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will answer the second question first. Which are the other areas, he asked, one is Panipat and the other is Mathura. In the case of loan, it has to be repaid within 25 years including grace period of 7 years and the rate of interest is four per cent.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : The official delegation from Japan consisted of the representatives of Ministries of Finance, Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Industry and Economic Planning Agency etc. Apart from the agreement regarding fertilizer plants was there any other matter discussed? Is it a fact that the Japanese team has offered to assist India for oil exploration?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This team discussed only the fertilizer plant;

श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री : खाद के लिए तीन कारखानों को बनाने के लिए जापान से 98 करोड़ 7 लाख रुपये की विदेशी मुद्रा मिलने की बात कही गई है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि तीनों कारखानों में कुल कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च होने का अनुमान है?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as the latter two commitments are concerned at the present moment it is very difficult to say what will be the price level but one thing is certain what they are agreeing to give for the first project, that is, 11 billion yen the entire foreign exchange commitment is not likely to be accommodated. There will be some extra part.

PROPOSAL TO SEND A TEAM OF EXPERTS TO GULF STATES FOR ATTRACTING TOURISTS  
+

\*408. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :  
SHRI CHANDRA BHAL MANI  
TIWARI :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tourism Department is considering any proposal to send a team of experts to Gulf States for attracting tourists to India;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what steps are being taken to improve the services for these tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) to (c) : The Department of Tourism has no such proposal under consideration. It is, however, proposed to establish a Tourist Office in Beirut in the near future for promotion of tourist traffic to India. This Office will also cover the Gulf States.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : We have been informed that the Government is about to send a team to Middle-East countries. Since the Minister is denying the fact, I would like to know, whether they considered such a proposal or they never considered such a proposal.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : On the 22nd February, 1974 when the ITDC Chairman was holding press conference he was asked

whether attempts are being made to explore the possibilities for increasing the tourist traffic from Gulf States. He just replied that he would like to send a study team to Gulf States to try and make efforts to boost the traffic from that area. No details have been finalised as yet but there is an idea to go to these countries in the next quarter.

**SHRI R V SWAMINATHAN** In view of the fact that there is a potential chance in the Middle-East countries for tourist traffic what the Government proposed to do to invite tourists from this area apart from opening tourist centres?

**DR SAROJINI MAHISHI** Many things are being done for promoting tourist traffic from these countries. One is the proposal of ITDC to send a study team to the Gulf States. Apart from that the Beirut office will be looking after all these countries. Air India is also giving excursion fares in these areas. Fifty per cent less than the normal fare is charged so that the tourist traffic in those countries may be boosted and they may go to India as a destination country.

#### WEEDING OUT OF SOILED CURRENCY NOTES

**409 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAI** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some commercial banks have intimated Reserve Bank of India about their inability to weed out soiled currency notes

(b) if so the reasons advanced by these banks, and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH)** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The reasons advanced are paucity of staff and insufficient time at their disposal to sort out accumulations.

(c) Ordinarily commercial banks are required to tender notes to the Reserve Bank of India duly sorted into re-issuables and non-issuables. In December, 1973, such sorting of notes was waived by the Bank,

as a special case, on being approached by certain commercial banks for facilitating disposal of their surplus cash balances.

**श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्होंने कहा है कि स्टाफ की कमी और इनसफिशेंट टाइम है तो क्या ओवर टाइम दे कर के यह काम कराएँगे? अगर और एम्प्लायमेंट नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो क्या हर्ज होगा और उस में उन को क्या डिफिकल्टी है कि ओवर टाइम लोगों को दे कर यह काम कराएँ जिससे करीब 1000 करोड़ के नोटों का जो नुकसान होता है बम्बई, अहमदाबाद और और जगहों में उस की ठीक से वाइज हो सकें।

**SHRI K R GANESH** Normally, the Reserve Bank requires that note should be sorted out by the banks into re-issuables and non-issuables. As a result of certain measures initiated by the Reserve Bank in 1973, the banks had found it difficult and get the permission of the Reserve Bank for tendering their notes without sorting. The hon. Member has asked whether this could be done by giving overtime to the staff. These problems would certainly have been taken into account by the banks. Since there is a tremendous accumulation of these notes for expeditious tendering of these notes to the Reserve Bank as well as to their branches, they thought that this was the best procedure.

**श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल** अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर के (बी) भाग में इन्होंने कहा है कि कुछ कमर्शियल बैंक के साथ इन्होंने वेब कर दिया है, इस का मतलब है कि अन्य बैंकों के साथ यह कानून वेब नहीं हुआ है—एम डिस्क्रिमिनेशन का क्या कारण है? इन्होंने कहा है—

“duly sorted into re-issuables and non-issuables. In December, 1973, such sorting of notes was waived by the bank as a special case on being approached by certain commercial banks for facilitating disposal of their surplus cash balances.”

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डिस्क्रिमिनेशन का क्या कारण है।

**SHRI K R GANESH** These commercial banks had approached the

Reserve Bank of India that due to accumulation they were not in a position to sort the notes out into reissuables and non-issuables, and the Reserve Bank had given them permission.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि लोगों की कमी के कारण नोट नहीं छांटे जाते हैं—किया आप नई भरती करने जा रहे हैं ? पिछले दिसम्बर में एक बैंक का 6 लाख रुपया जो पुराने नोटों की शक्ल में था चोरी हो गया, जो बाद में मध्य प्रदेश में पकड़ा गया। क्या यह बात सही है—कि बैंक पुराने नोटों के अतिरिक्त 10 रुपये के 5 रुपये के और एक रुपये के नोट व्यापारियों से नहीं लेते हैं, यदि लेते हैं तो उस के लिये कमीशन चार्ज करते हैं। क्या आप कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिस से वे इन नोटों को लिया करें ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** यह सवाल इस सवाल से नहीं उठता—सवाल है—

“Inability to weed out certain currency notes.

आप कहां से कहां पहुंच जाते हैं।

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** The hon. Member has asked two questions. Firstly, he has asked whether they are going to have more staff or not. I submit that these are temporary problems. There will be an accumulation at a particular point of time. The banks cannot go on having more and more staff for this. They find out what the proper procedure is and take the permission of the Reserve Bank under the relevant provisions of the Reserve Bank rules. As regards the other question, I do not think that it arises out of the main question, nor do I have the facts also with me in connection with that.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** जो पुराने फटे हुये नोट हैं, जिन को बैंक रिजेक्ट कर देता है, ऐसे 6 लाख रुपये के नोट चोरी हुये थे जो बाद में पकड़े गये . . . . .

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** मध्य प्रदेश की चोरी का मामला इस में कहां से आ गया ?

It is not a relevant question. This relates only to weeding out.

**SHRI P. R. SHENOY :** I would like to know whether it is a fact that one-rupee currency notes would be replaced by coins, and if so, what the cost of such replacement would be.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** And why ?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** This matter is engaging the attention of the Cabinet. It was discussed there and it has been decided to further examine the financial implications of this.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** यह किस धातु का बना होगा ?

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** जिस धातु के आप बने हुये हैं।

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :** May I know whether this weeding out of the soiled currency notes was exclusively done by the Reserve Bank before but subsequently it has been distributed to the other banks ? May I know whether the Reserve Bank employees gave a representation to the Government that this work should be left to the Reserve Bank and not distributed to any other bank, and if so, the reaction of the Government thereto ?

**SHRI K. R. GANESH :** There is a slight confusion in this. The banks are required to sort out the notice into re-issuables and non-issuables. As far as rejection of the soiled notes is concerned, that is at the moment being done by the Reserve Bank of India and its various agencies. The question of other banks coming in is a matter which is under examination.

MEASURES TAKEN TO EXPEDITE ASSESSMENT OF CLAIMS FOR EX-GRATIA COMPENSATION

\*410. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether measures have been taken to expedite assessment of claims and payment of ex-gratia compensation for the properties declared as enemy properties in former Pakistan during and after 1965 Indo-Pak Conflict;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ?

(c) the latest figures of the total amount of compensation paid to (i) companies and (ii) individuals for the properties left in former "West Pakistan" and "East Pakistan"; and

(d) the break-up of the outstanding claims of (i) individuals and (ii) companies, for ex-gratia compensations?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### STATEMENT

(b) In most cases the claimants have not been able to submit documentary evidence. It has therefore been decided to accept collateral evidence. A Panel consisting of Custodian of Enemy Property and two Officers of the West Bengal Government has been formed to go through oral evidence to evaluate the claims. The Panel will work at Calcutta.

(c) The total amount of ex-gratia payment made to companies is Rs. 2.85 crores and to individuals is Rs. 0.19 crores.

(d) About 4000 claims of individuals are outstanding and that of companies about 600.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** The questions I raised are specific and categorical, but unfortunately the answer does not cover those questions. I will, therefore, seek a little indulgence to explain myself.

At the time of partition, in the case of the West Pakistan refugee, compensation was given for the evacuee properties left behind by them. There was a total exchange of properties and population also. But in the case of the East Pakistan refugees that was not the position. According to the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of 1950, the refugees who left East Pakistan retained the right to their properties in their former homeland. But after the 1965 Indo-Pak war, all these properties were declared as enemy property. This fact has not been brought out in the answer. After one year of effort, I got some information through an unstarred question. According to this information given by Government,

Rs. 1.42 crores were given to 200 claimants from the former East Pakistan and about Rs. 1.04 crores to claimants from the former West Pakistan. I want to know whether Government have analysed this. What are the reasons why out of this Rs. 1.42 crores, only Rs. 70,000 have gone to the original residents of East Bengal and the rest, about 80 per cent, has gone to those who went there as outsiders to do business? Secondly, is it a fact that due to exchange of properties between East Punjab and West Punjab, all the properties were either confiscated or taken over by the Pakistan Government? Even then, why and how could about Rs. 1 crore be given as ex-gratia compensation to the claimants belonging to business or trade from West Pakistan? There are many companies who are not in and around in Delhi or Punjab but are in Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore. They have got this ex-gratia compensation of about Rs. 1 crore. There are many complaints about this. Is the Government going to inquire into the whole matter of the why, how and who of this? What are the reasons why those West Pakistan refugees could get this ex-gratia compensation? About 65 lakh refugees who have migrated have been deprived of compensation. This must be remembered.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE :** This problem about the East Pakistan refugees is relevant only after 1965. As the hon. Member was kind enough to point out, under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of April 1950, the migrants from East Pakistan retained their proprietary rights on the properties left behind by them and they could sell, exchange or dispose of their properties in any manner they liked. Hence no compensation was paid to them. The evacuee property law did not apply to the properties in East Pakistan.

Those properties were declared as enemy properties by the then Pakistan Government after the Indo-Pakistan conflict of 1965. This explains why there was some discrepancy between compensation being paid to East Pakistan and West Pakistan refugees. The hon. Member pointed out some discrepancy about compensation paid. The latest figure is this: from the East 285 companies and 129 individuals have been paid Rs. 1.85 crores in compensation.



For the West, 58 companies and 264 individuals were paid Rs. 1.18 crores. These compensations are decided only after very careful scrutiny and verification and I do not think there are complaints of misuse of this provision.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Serious complaints are there.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE :** If you are kind enough to send them on to us, we shall be glad to look into them. With regard to individuals from erstwhile East Pakistan side, they were to provide necessary written evidence. To facilitate matters for the poorer people it was decided to constitute a three men panel—the chairman being the custodian of enemy properties, two representatives of the West Bengal Government, one a judicial officer and one a land record officer. These three persons are now empowered to collect collateral evidence, oral evidence, so that they might verify it and recommend. We shall try to expedite matters as much as possible.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I want to know whether 65 lakhs of refugees who have migrated from East Pakistan are entitled to claim ex-gratia compensation. You have admitted that all their properties had been declared as enemy property. According to your reply only 4,000 applications are outstanding and out of this 30 per cent are applicants from the former East Pakistan. This shows that there is a serious lacuna on the side of giving publicity. I want to know whether the office or the branch office will be shifted from Delhi and Bombay to Calcutta, Agartala or Gauhati? Will a Press communique be issued so that people who do not know about it may know about it and may apply for ex-gratia benefit.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE :** When these decisions about ex-gratia payment were made in 1970, four insertions were given in all the newspapers all over the country. Subsequently another two insertions were made and we get 6,000 applications. Secondly, the Custodian of Evacuee Property office was not set up after 1957; it was in existence even during the war. It was located in Bombay. Now we have a very efficiently functioning office at Calcutta and I do not think there is any need to shift the office from Bombay.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** 99.9 per cent of applicants are from the East.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE :** I am saying that the office of the custodian of enemy property was there even during the second World War. We have started an office at Calcutta which caters to the needs of East Pakistan refugees.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** If he commits himself that there will be an office, I will be satisfied.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE :** There is an office at Calcutta.

**SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI :** May I know whether it is a fact that after the emergency of Bangla Desh as a sovereign state, a number of refugees and applicants who had filed claims for enemy property have started negotiating with the Bangla Desh people and some of them had gone back? May I also know whether after the emergence of Bangla Desh the office dealing with such complaints should be called enemy property office?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE :** Sir, Bangla Desh Government have declared that they are non-successor Government and this point can very obviously be appreciated. This is a very delicate point. We are in consultation with the Bangla Desh Government also.

**SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, after the last War with Pakistan, there is any proposal to re-define the categories of people who will come under this.

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE :** There is no proposal at present.

**श्री राम रतन शर्मा :** मन्त्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सभा-पटल पर रखा है उसमें कहा है कि 4 हजार क्लेमस आफ इंडिविजुअल्स आउटस्टैंडिंग हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन चार हजार क्लेमस का निपटारा कितने दिन में होगा और क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कोई टाइम-लिमिट फिक्स की है?

**SHRI A. C. GEORGE :** Since the process of taking evidence whether collateral or oral or written, is complicated matter—I hope hon. Members will appreciate this point—it will take some time. We will make our best efforts to expedite this.

SHRI MADHURYYA HAIDAR : In view of our friendly relations with the Bangla Desh Government, I would like to know, whether in regard to the private properties left by the refugees, Government will allow these persons or ask the Government of Bangla Desh to allow these people, who have settled in West Bengal or other parts of the country, to sell their properties in Bangla Desh

MR. SPEAKER This is a suggestion But, the question is entirely different You have given a suggestion

AMOUNT OF COMPENSATION PAID FOR ACCIDENTS BY AIR INDIA AND INDIAN AIRLINES DURING 1973

SHRI SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION please to state :

(a) the total number of persons involved in air accidents and amount of compensation paid for death and injury by Air India and Indian Airlines during 1973, and

(b) the criteria for deciding the quantum of compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a) and (b) A statement showing the number of persons involved in accidents to scheduled services of Air-India and Indian Airlines during 1973, the amount of compensation paid for death or injury and the criteria for deciding the quantum of compensation is placed on the table of the Sabha

STATEMENT

(a) There was no fatal accident involving Air India aircraft during 1973 There was a fatal accident to Indian Airlines aircraft during 1973 The total number of persons involved in this accident and the amount of compensation paid for death and injury are given below

Details of accident	Total No. of persons abroad		Died			Injured		
	Pax	Crew	Pax	Crew	Total	Pax	Crew	Total
Boeing 737 VT EAM met with an accident on 31st May, 1973 near Palam while operating Madras Delhi flight	56	7	43	5	48	15	2	17

The amount of compensation so far paid is as follows

	Crew	Pax
VT EAM	Rs 5.00 lakhs	Rs 21,51,825 - paid in respect of 25 claims. The remaining claims are under scrutiny

(b) The liability of the carrier in respect of passengers involved in an accident is determined under the provisions of the Carriage by Air Act and is given here under :—

Particulars	Domestic carriage		International carriage	
	Prior to 1 April 1973	Effective from 1 April '73	Limits under Warsaw Convention	Limits under The Hague Protocol
1	2	3	4	5
1 In the event of death of a passenger or any bodily injury which results in permanent disablement	Rs 42,000 - if the passenger is 12 or more years of age, Rs 21,000 - if the passenger is below 12	Rs 1,00,000 - if the passenger is 12 or more years of age, Rs 50,000 - if the passenger is below 12	125,000 francs (Rs 65,000)	250,000 francs (Rs 1,30,000)

1	2	3	4	5
2. In the event of wounding or any bodily injury which results in temporary disablement.	Rs. 40/- per day or Rs. 8,000/- whichever is less.	Rs. 100/- per day or 20,000/- which ever is less.	per 1,25,000 francs (Rs. 65,000)	2,50,000 francs (Rs. 1,30,000)
3. Registered baggage and goods.	Rs. 80/- per Kg.	Rs. 125/- per Kg.	250 francs per Kg. (Rs. 130/-)	250 francs per Kg. (Rs. 130/-)
4. Baggage in possession of a passenger.	Rs. 250/- per passenger	Rs. 500/- per passenger	5000 francs (Rs. 2,600/-)	5000 francs (Rs. 2,600/-)

As regards the members of the crew the amount of compensation payable to their legal heirs is as follows :—

Captain Rs. 80,000 plus 36 times of basic salary

First Officer Rs. 70,000 plus 36 times of basic salary

Cabin Attendants Rs. 42,000 plus 36 times of basic salary

Note : Wherever the compensation computed on the above basis falls short of Rs. 1,00,000/- it will automatically be raised to this figure.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPAN : Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there has been undue delay in payment of compensation. If so, what are the steps taken by the Government of India in this regard? If not, what are the reasons therefor?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : As many as 21 cases have been settled. The remaining 22 are under various stages of scrutiny. It is not our intention to delay any one of these beyond reasonable limits. We have to get necessary legal formalities completed.

SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPAN : It is understood from the reply of the hon. Minister that 25 claims have been settled. May I know, by what time, the remaining claims will be settled?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : If the hon. Member refers to any particular case, I would be able to give information. I shall

be grateful if she writes to me about any particular case. We are pursuing them as effectively as possible.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Suppose, a passenger is holding an international ticket. He travels in the Indian Airlines and he meets with an accident. I would like to know, whether his claim will be settled on the basis of Indian Airlines Compensation Act or as per international law in regard to compensation. Has there been any such case where any claim ...

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : If it is an international flight, it is decided according to international law.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I am mentioning about a passenger, who holds an international ticket and who meets with an accident and dies. Has there been any such case in the Indian Airlines?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I can say it is governed by the international law, so far as international passengers are concerned.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : I know a specific case—Dr. Kurrup—where the Indian Airlines have refused to settle the claim.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The case of Dr. Kurrup has been referred to the LIC and is under investigation.

AN HON. MEMBER : What has the LIC to do with it?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : May I know whether it is a fact that the claim for compensation for the death of Mr.

Baldandayutham, a former member of this House, has not yet been settled and there is undue delay in settling that claim and if so, why?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR :** So far as this case is concerned, the Indian Airlines are in correspondence with the members of the deceased's family. There are certain complications in the settlement of the claim. As soon as the properly executed documents are received, the claim will be settled.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** He was travelling by Air India but because he had an air ticket from Ceylon, the claim is not being paid. (*Interruptions*).

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :** In this case, nearly 7 people have filed their claims besides his wife. According to the rules, sister, mother, father and even the cousin sisters are entitled to make a claim. So, all of them have made the claim. The Indian Airlines are in correspondence with Mrs. Baldandayutham. They have asked her to produce the succession certificate. She has not been able to do so till now and the matter is being delayed. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER :** After all, these matters are not to be decided here.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** You are a lawyer, Sir. Why is a succession certificate required in this case?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You have made me forget everything about law.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** When the wife makes the claim, what is the necessity for a succession certificate?

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** अध्यक्ष जी, कैप्टन की मृत्यु पर आप 80,000 रु० कम्पेन्सेशन देते हैं और कैबिन अटेंडेंट को 42,000 रु० देते हैं। तो यह जिन्दगी जिन्दगी में अन्तर कैसा?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** जीवन और जीवन में कोई अन्तर नहीं है। इसमें कोई संदेह नहीं। लेकिन जहां तक मुआवजे का सवाल है जो उन का बेतन होता है उस से संबंधित यह चीज होती है, और जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय कन्वेंशन होते हैं उन को फॉलो करने की हम चेष्टा करते हैं।

इसके अलावा 1972 का इसी सदन द्वारा पास किया हुआ ऐक्ट है उसी के मुताबिक हम पैसा देते हैं।

**श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** कम तनख्वाह वालों को तो सब से ज्यादा दीजिये।

**श्री राज बहादुर :** डिफेंस की बात नहीं है, इसी सदन ने 1972 में कानून पास किया है उस के अन्तर्गत ही मुआवजा दिया जाता है। और एक लाख तो कम से कम सभी को मिल जाता है।

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** Can I help the Minister to answer the question?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR :** Not needed.

**MR. SPEAKER :** I do not know how you will feel when you are here.

**SHRI PILOO MODY :** God forbid.

**SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD :** In the matter of succession, if there are claims by the wife, daughter, mother and others, is any priority given to the wife? If so, why did the Indian Airlines ask for a succession certificate? Is it not the implication of asking for a succession certificate that one has to go to a court of law and spend quite a lot of money? May be, this poor widow is not in a position to spend that much of money to obtain a succession certificate. Why is the Government insisting on a succession certificate?

**SHRI RAJ BAHADUR :** So far as the Indian Airlines is concerned, it cannot take the place of a court, which alone can determine among the conflicting claims who is entitled to it. A proof is necessary about the legitimacy and legality of the claim and so a succession certificate is necessary. It is not possible for the Indian Airlines to supplant the functions of the court.

**ISSUING OF INSTRUCTIONS IN REGARD TO NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT WITH EMPLOYEES OF GENERAL INSURANCE CORPORATION**

\*413. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :**  
**SHRI V. MAYAVAN :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether instructions have since been issued for having a negotiated settlement

with the employees of General Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether there is a countrywide agitation by the employees of General Insurance Corporation; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to settle the disputed issues?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):** (a) to (c). There was a token strike of the employees of the G.I.C. on a few days and a relay fast. There have also been lunch hour demonstrations.

The General Insurance Corporation are in close touch with the concerned Unions with a view to resolving the dispute relating to rationalisation and wage improvements.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Is it not a fact that the differences have narrowed down and it has reached a stage where a little accommodation on the part of the Corporation or the Ministry can solve the matter? May I know whether the Ministry has applied its mind to this problem, after hearing the employees, and, if so, what is the reaction?

**SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :** It is a dialogue between the General Insurance Corporation and the employees just now. I do not know how the intervention of Government arises just now.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** I would like to know whether the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, will kindly intervene in the matter to have a negotiated settlement, as in the case of I.I.C. I am suggesting this without imputing any motives on the Corporation.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :** I never intervened even in the case of I.I.C. I tried to help both the sides. I can assure him that if it is necessary I can help both the sides, without taking any responsibility, because I feel this is a matter where the agreement should be between the employees and the Corporation.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** May I know whether the final decision is likely to be taken in Bombay very shortly? If not, I would like to say, without giving any threat, that there would be some demonstrations.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** I would request the employees through Shri Banerjee, let them not unnecessarily precipitate matters. I think it is the intention of the Corporation to see that some amicable settlement is reached. It may require give and take on both sides. Let both parties try to find out a solution.

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the hon. Minister, while using his good offices for promoting a settlement between the employer and the employee, ensure that those people who have taken out policies, the policy-holders, get the minimum requirement which they are denied for long, that is, the receipt for the premia which they have been paying—there is a go-slow and the minimum level of work—as a part of the negotiated settlement?

**MR. SPEAKER :** You have passed on certain information to him. That is all.

**SHRI S. B. GIRI :** We are experiencing a general trend in the country that even when the strikes are going on, the Government is not making an effort to settle the disputes and, only when there is an agitation or violence, then the Government comes out and they have a settlement. In this case, may I know whether, before the agitation takes place and it takes a serious turn the Finance Minister will intervene and bring about a settlement?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** Possibly, in this case, the hon. Member does not seem to have the correct information. Without intervening, we are in touch with both the parties and trying to help the settlement.

**SHRI DININ BHATTACHARYYA :** May I know from the hon. Minister whether at one stage, the Government agreed, more or less, to the demand of the General Insurance employees regarding the point to point neutralisation in the case of Dearness Allowance? That is the main dispute. Without that, there cannot be any settlement. If that is so, what is the reaction of Mr. Chavan in this matter?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** Chavan has no reaction. Only the Government can give a reaction. I can tell him for his information that the Government has never accepted the position.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :**  
My point is, whether D.A. is the only issue on which the settlement is not being arrived at. That he must clarify.

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :**  
There are more issues. But that is an important issue.

**मुद्रास्फीति का सामना करने के बारे में देश के अर्थशास्त्रियों के सुझाव**

\* 414. श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :

श्री भागीरथ मंडर :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान देश के 50 विश्वविद्यालयों के 140 प्रमुख अर्थशास्त्रियों द्वारा दिये गये इस सुझाव की ओर दिलाया गया है कि मुद्रा के परिचलन में 30 प्रतिशत की कटौती की जाए ;

(ख) क्या उन्होंने सरकार को भी कोई सुझाव भेजे हैं और यदि हां, तो तत्संबन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उन सुझावों पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Along with a letter to the Prime Minister, Prof. C. N. Vakil on behalf of academic economists, has sent a booklet entitled 'Memorandum on a Policy to contain inflation', which besides the suggestion made in Part (a) of the question also includes several other suggestions for containing inflation, which have been noted by the Government.

**श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बताया कि श्री वकील ने 140 अर्थ-शास्त्रियों द्वारा समर्थन किया हुआ मुद्रा के फैलाव को रोकने के बारे में जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उन के अलावा अन्य सुझाव भी हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे अन्य सुझाव क्या हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने बताया है कि इसे नोट कर लिया है, तो मुद्रा-स्फीति की जो हालत इस समय है और वह चरम सीमा पर पहुँची है, उस को ध्यान में रखते हुये, जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं, क्या सरकार उन को मानती है और क्या उन सुझावों से मुद्रा-स्फीति के फैलाव में कमी आएगी। यदि वह इस को मानती है, तो जल्द से जल्द उन सुझावों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय करना चाहती है ?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :**  
The Committee has made many more recommendations besides the one to which reference has been made in the question. It is very difficult for me to enumerate all those recommendations. They are published in a booklet form. Possibly the hon. Member may try to get it; if he does not, I will supply to him.

Regarding his second question, it is very difficult to say whether we have accepted or not because these are very important suggestions by a very important body of high academicians. One has to consider them carefully, and before considering I cannot say that we have accepted them or rejected them.

**श्री सुखदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि उसने नोट कर लिया है सरकार यह मानती है कि सुझाव महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तो मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि मुद्रा-स्फीति की जो हालत इस वक्त है, वह चरम सीमा पर पहुँची हुई है, तो उन में से क्या कुछ सुझाव ऐसे हैं या नहीं जिन्हें कार्यान्वित करने से तत्काल देश को लाभ पहुँच सके। उसमें ऐसे सुझाव हैं या नहीं ? और अगर हैं तो वे क्या हैं और उन पर आप क्या अमल करना चाहते हैं ।

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :**  
Some of the recommendations made relate to very important aspects. Whether they are practicable or not, whether they are acceptable or not, whether they are feasible or not, is a matter for careful consideration. Without giving careful consideration to those issues, to say that we accept them or reject them will be unfair to myself and unfair to the country.

**SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** One of the important steps to maximise our production and also giving a phillip to the public sector units is to reach their full-rated capacity. In this connection may I know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to a statement—appearing in today's paper—issued by Dr. Minhas and another economist that the Fifth Five-Year Plan which has been formulated is going to be a non-starter Plan, and if so, what is the reaction of the Government to that?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** I have not seen that statement in today's paper; unfortunately I have missed it because I was busy. But this is not something new. These are some of the reactions to the Plan. As far as we are concerned, the Plan has started.

**SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR :** We have been told that Government are considering very actively and earnestly some of the valuable suggestions that are contained in the Memorandum sent by Prof. C. N. Vakil and other eminent economists. In view of the urgency of the matter and in view of the unprecedented economic crisis in the country, will Government consider, after having gone through the suggestions, convening a meeting of at least some of the economists—Prof. Vakil and others—and discuss with them personally the various matters?

**SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :** It is a very useful suggestion.

### रकसौल अथवा मुजफ्फरपुर के लिये नियमित विमान सेवा

\* 415. **श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दो करोड़ से भी अधिक की जनसंख्या वाले उत्तर बिहार के लिए कोई भी विमान सेवा नहीं है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार रकसौल या मुजफ्फरपुर के लिए नियमित विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ करने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रही है , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग). विमान बेड़े की अत्यन्त गंभीर स्थिति तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से इस सेवा के परिचालन के अत्यन्त अलाभप्रद होने के कारण इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को मुजफ्फरपुर के लिये अपनी विमान सेवा को बन्द करना पड़ा। परन्तु विमान बेड़े की स्थिति में सुधार होने पर मामले पर पुनः विचार कर लिया जायेगा। रकसौल के लिये विमान सेवा प्रारम्भ करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

**श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर बिहार में दो करोड़ की पापूलेशन है और यहाँ आने के लिए कम से कम गंगा जी को स्टीमर से पार करने में डेढ़, दो घंटे लगते हैं। रेल लाइने वहाँ पर बन्द रद्दी है। तो उस सब को और द्वाइ करोड़ पापूलेशन के लिए आप घाटे की बात करते हैं। अगर घाटा है, तो क्या कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास और दिल्ली के लिए ही यह देश है। अगर ऐसी बात है तो इंडियन यूनियन की टैग्लरी से दस लाख करोड़ की पापूलेशन को निकाल दीजिये।

क्या आप आश्वासन देंगे कि इनके समय में यह विमान सेवा आप चालू कर देंगे ?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** माननीय सदस्य ने जो भावनाएँ व्यक्त की हैं उनका मैं आदर करता हूँ। उन्होंने काफी दुख और वेदना का इजहार किया है। मैं उनको विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि जानबूझ कर इसे बन्द नहीं किया है लेकिन स्थिति से मजबूर हो कर ऐसा किया गया है। आपने देखा भी होगा कि जो विमान सेवाएँ मुनाफे में चल सकती थी वे भी नहीं चल सकती हैं क्योंकि आज आयल की कीमत जो सात सौ प्रति किलोनिटर थी आज लगभग माढ़े सतरह सौ प्रति किलोनिटर हो गई है जिसकी वजह से वाटरकाउट आदि बहुत से विमान चल नहीं पाते हैं। फिर भी मैंने चेयरमैन इंडियन एयरलाइन्स से कहा कि वह अभी से जल्दी मुजफ्फरपुर के लिए विमान सेवा चालू करें।

**बी बिजुलि मिश्र :** मल्लिमडल की जायद रिस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी है। सेट्स प्राजैक्ट्स पर आपका सत्तर या अस्सी अरब रुपया लगा हुआ है। एक आध को छोड़कर सब घाटे में चलते हैं। रेलों में घाटा होता है। उसको सरकार बरदाश्त करती है। उत्तर बिहार की वो सवा दो करोड़ की सरकुलेशन है। आपके हवाई जहाज पटना जाते हैं। उनको दस मिनट के लिए मुजफ्फरपुर में रोका जा सकता है। क्या आप ऐसा करके उत्तर बिहार वालों को सहूलियत देंगे? क्या आप इसको करने के लिए तैयार हैं?

**श्री राज बहादुर :** इस सुझाव पर मैं विचार करूँगा। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि सवा दो करोड़ लोग इस हवाई सेवा से लाभान्वित होंगे। मैं बड़े ही विनम्र शब्दों में कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें से बहुत थोड़े लाभान्वित होंगे।

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS DEMAND OF INDIAN COMPONENTS BY VARIOUS COUNTRIES

**\*406. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH  
GARCHA**

**SHRI P M MEHTA**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state -

(a) whether there has been a great demand by UK for engineering goods from India,

(b) if so, whether many British experts visited India during the last one month and were convinced of the good quality of Indian goods,

(c) if so, what are the items to be exported to UK, and

(d) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C  
GEORGE)** (a) A number of engineering items are already being exported to the UK

(b) to (d) At the invitation of an Indian exporting Industrial Group, a team of British manufacturers visited their factories.

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Convinced of the good quality, they evinced interest in diesel engines, pumps and transmission equipment. Some orders have also been placed with the Indian firm.

#### PROPOSAL TO MERGE INDIAN AIRLINES WITH AIR INDIA

**\*407 SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA**  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether there is a proposal to merge Indian Airlines with Air India in the near future, and

(b) if so, the advantages thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)** (a) No such proposal is under consideration

(b) Does not arise.

#### PAYMENT OF INTEREST FOR CURRENT ACCOUNTS

**\*412 SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF**  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the reasons why interest is not paid on current accounts on minimum monthly balances, and

(b) the policy of Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YF SHWANTRAO CHAVAN)** (a) and (b) Banks do not pay interest on current accounts in terms of a directive regarding interest rates on deposits issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Such interest is not paid having regard to the cost which banks have to incur for providing certain types of facilities to current account holders such as, unlimited withdrawals both in regard to the number of cheques and the amount withdrawn collection of cheques and the facility of overdraft

#### TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND CUBA

**\*416 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA**  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Indian trade with Cuba is at present negligible, and



(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to strengthen trade relations with Cuba?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In spite of obvious limitations like the vast distance, non-availability of items of import interest to us from Cuba and of import interest to Cuba from us, Government are continuously engaged in exploring possibilities of expansion of trade.

**पेंशन पाने वालों को पेंशन की उनके निवास स्थानों पर जवाबगी**

417. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या पेंशन पाने वालों की असुविधाओं को ध्यान में रखते हुये सरकार उन्हें उनके निवास स्थानों पर ही पेंशन प्राप्त करने की सुविधा देने पर विचार कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) : ऐसे प्रबन्ध पहले से ही मौजूद हैं जिनके अंतर्गत 100 रुपये प्रतिमास तक पेंशन पाने वाले पेंशनधारी, प्रार्थना करने पर सरकारी खर्च पर मनीआर्डर द्वारा अपने घर पर ही पेंशन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, 100 रुपये से अधिक परन्तु 250 रुपये से कम मासिक पेंशन पाने वाले व्यक्ति भी अपने खर्च पर मनीआर्डर प्राप्त द्वारा पेंशन भेजे जाने के लिए प्रार्थना कर सकते हैं।

DETERIORATION IN SERVICES OF NATIONALISED BANKS

\*418. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether since nationalisation, the banks have deteriorated in their all round services; and

(b) if so, the urgent remedial steps being taken by Government to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Since nationalisation, the rapid and

large-scale expansion in the activities of the banks and the consequent strain on their resources, particularly manpower, has had its effect on the quality of service rendered by them. It has, however, been their constant endeavour to take appropriate measures to improve the quality of service to their customers, such as, changing suitably the scope and content of the training programmes, recruitment of technically qualified staff, simplification of forms and procedures, decentralisation of the administrative structure, delegation of powers at regional and branch level and promotion of better relations between the employees and the management with a view to improving customer service.

DECLINING TREND IN INTERNATIONAL PRICE OF TEA

\*419. SHRI RAM PRAKASH :

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a declining trend in international price of tea; and

(b) if so, whether any help has been sought from FAO for stabilising its prices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) International prices of tea, as reflected in the tea prices in London auctions obtained during 1973, have tended to rise, as compared with prices in 1972.

(b) Efforts are constantly being made under the auspices of FAO to evolve short-term and long-term strategies to stabilise and improve tea prices at levels remunerative to producers and equitable to consumers.

IMPORT OF LONG STAPLE COTTON

\*420. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India has been importing long staple cotton from Egypt, Sudan and other countries;

(b) if so, the total bales imported per year in the period between 1970 and 1973;

(c) the total value of these imports; and

(d) what percentage of the cloth made out of the yarn produced from the imported long staple cotton has been exported each year in the same period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
(PROF D P CHATTOPADHYAYA)

(a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The number of cotton bales imported per year during the period 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73 and their value is as under —

(In lakh bales of 180 Kgs each)

Cotton year Spt—Aug	Imports	Value in Rs crores
1970-71	8 51	109 85
1971-72	7 44	101 73
1972-73	4 42	64 90

(d) About 10% to 11% of the cloth made out of the yarn produced from the imported long staple cotton has been exported each year in the same period

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO CONSULTANCY FIRMS

\*421 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to give financial assistance to consultancy firms in India so that these firms will be new foreign exchange earner and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House

#### Statement

The Code for Grants-in-aid for export efforts from the Marketing Development Fund has been recently amended to give financial assistance to consultancy firms, engaged in export. The main features are indicated below —

For the scheme of providing consultancy services abroad, by the Indian Consultancy 2-15LSS/74

Organisations registered with the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, grant from the Fund may be given for the following activities at the rates indicated against each

(a) For undertaking market study abroad at 60%

(b) For opening foreign offices at 25% of the expenditure on accommodation and staff for the first year and 20% for the second year

(c) *Publicity Campaign*

(i) 50% of the net expenditure, after taking into account the revenue from sales and advertisements, for bringing out publications for use abroad including journals, directories, brochures, pamphlets, folders etc and

(ii) 25% of the expenditure on Brand Publicity

#### DECLINE IN EXPORT OF READY-MADE GARMENTS

\*422 SHRI RAMKANWAR Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there has been a considerable decline in the exports of ready made garments from India to various countries,

(b) whether Government have examined various factors responsible for decline in exports of ready-made garments and

(c) if so the steps being taken to arrest this trend?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

#### BIG BUSINESS HOUSES ENGAGED IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

\*423 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS  
MUNSI Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether some big business houses engaged in textile manufacturing industry, specially the DCM Group, are producing/manufacturing more than the licenced capacity,

(b) if so, which are these units; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE  
PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA :**

(a) In the case of the textile industry, specified as item 23 in the First Schedule of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the capacity of each unit is expressed in term of the number of spindles for production of yarn and the number of looms for production of cloth. Within the licensed capacity, the units in the industry are free to achieve optimum production.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### PROFESSIONALS FOR MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIES

**4120. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether professionalisation alone can ensure that Management of industries in Public Sector is conducted according to the overall policies laid down by Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction; and

(c) if not, what are the other essential requirements to achieve the purpose?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) to (c). While professional skills, no doubt, are important, there are other factors, which also contribute to the achievement of high levels of performance. The quality of Top Management, its ability to provide leadership and inspire coordinated and purposeful team-work is as important as the loyalty and devotion to work of the employees. Clarity of objectives, effective controls, objective appraisal systems and other environmental factors also play a part in the success of group efforts. Recognising this, Government have advised the Public Enterprises on the following matters :—

(i) Development of internal cadres;

(ii) Formulation of suitable recruitment policy to secure necessary skills;

(iii) Adoption of objective appraisal and reward systems; and

(iv) Adoption of Management Development Programmes with emphasis on training, career-planning and job enrichment.

**राजकोट (गुजरात) में मूंगफली तथा अन्य  
आवश्यक वस्तुओं के स्टॉक**

**4121. श्री चन्द्र बाल मनी तिवारी :**  
क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि राजकोट (गुजरात) जिले के 300 स्थानों पर हाल ही में छोटे मारकर मूंगफली और अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओं के बड़े बड़े भंडार पकड़े गये;

(ख) कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएँ बरामद की गई हैं, और

(ग) जमाखोरों के विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई?

**बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :** (क) से (ग) : गुजरात से जानकारी मांगी गई है तथा प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी

#### PROCUREMENT OF COTTON

**4122. SHRI M S PURTY :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether more than 90 per cent of the total procurement of cotton has been concentrated in the Punjab-Haryana-Rajasthan sector while other sectors have not been exported, and

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy of Government in this regard and the total amount spent in the purchase of two lakh bales of cotton and in establishing infrastructure in various States so far by the Cotton Corporation of India?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
A. C. GEORGE) :** (a) and (b). Government have advised the Cotton Corporation

of India that its policy should aim at spreading its purchases equitably in the different cotton growing States. As cotton crop arrives earlier in the market in Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, a major portion of Cotton Corporation of India's purchases so far made has been from these States. C.C.I.'s purchases in other States have already begun and will continue consistently with available financial resources.

**APPOINTMENT OF EMERGENCY COMMISSIONED OFFICER TO UNRESERVED VACANCIES IN BANK SERVICES**

4123. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has not given the weightage to the army service in the matter of fixation of initial pay on appointment of the Emergency Commissioned Officers to unreserved vacancies in the Bank Service, such as Assistant Security Officers, Security Officers and other posts as envisaged in Government of India, Cabinet Secretariat Office Memorandum No. 9/24/71-Est(c), dated 1st January, 1972;

(b) if so, the number of such cases and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps which Government propose to take to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Government orders referred to in the question having not been made applicable to public sector undertakings, these orders were not communicated to the Reserve Bank of India for implementation.

Reserve Bank has reported that there are nine such cases.

**कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के उद्योगों को दिया गया ऋण**

4124. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम ने गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश के कृषि उत्पादन से सम्बन्ध विभिन्न उद्योगों को कितना ऋण दिया है ; और

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है तथा इसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख) . कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम प्राथमिक रूप से एक पुनर्वित्त प्रदान करने वाला अधिकरण है, जो पात्र संस्थाओं जैसे केन्द्रीय भूमिबन्धक बैंकों, राज्तीय सहकारी बैंकों और अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को, जो निगम के श्रेय-धारी हैं, वित्तीय सहायता देता है। वस्तु-निर्माण और परिष्करण कार्यक्रमों को कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम से वित्तीय सहायता वही प्रदान होगी जब वे कुल विकास कार्यक्रम का एक हिस्सा होंगे। मध्य प्रदेश में दिसम्बर, 1973 के अन्त तक 57 योजनाओं के लिए जिनमें लघु सिंचाई, भूमि-विकास, फार्मीयन्तीकरण, मोदामों और माकूट-याडों आदि की योजनाएं शामिल हैं, कृषि पुनर्वित्त निगम द्वारा 44.17 करोड़ रुपये मंजूर किए गए। इस रकम में से अब तक 7.36 करोड़ रुपये दिये जा चुके हैं।

**केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता**

4125. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय सरकार के आयकर तथा डाक तथा तार विभागों में कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों को कोई परियोजना भत्ता दिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस दर से ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के मध्य प्रदेश में नियुक्त किये गये कर्मचारियों को भी परियोजना भत्ता दिया जाता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो किस दर से ; और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कै० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (घ) . परियोजना भत्ता उन कर्मचारियों को मंजूर किया जाता है जो अविकसित और मार्ग से दूरस्थ स्थानों पर निर्दिष्ट परियोजनाओं में काम करते हैं। इसकी मंजूरी कुछ शर्तों के पूरा होने पर दी जाती है। तदनुसार, अलग-अलग मामलों में परियोजना भत्ता मंजूर करना आवश्यक शर्तों के पूरा हो जाने पर निर्भर करता है। मागी गई पूरी सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है। उसे एकत्र किया जा रहा है और यथासम्भव शीघ्र सदन पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा। फिर भी, उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, मध्य प्रदेश के जिला बस्तर में जगदलपुर में, जो दण्डकारण्य परियोजना के अन्तर्गत आता है, तैनात आयरन विभाग के कर्मचारियों को, तथा उसी राज्य में देवास में बैंक नोट प्रेम परियोजना में काम कर रहे केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के कर्मचारियों को परियोजना भत्ता मिल रहा है।

मध्य प्रदेश में चुने हुए पर्यटक केन्द्रों में पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र खोलने हेतु केन्द्रीय सहायता

4126. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य में चुने हुए पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र खोलने हेतु केन्द्र सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख) . मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने खजुराहो में एक पर्यटक स्वागत केन्द्र के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव किया है। इस परियोजना को पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना में प्रारम्भ की

जाने वाली योजनाओं की सूची में सम्मिलित करने के लिए विचार किया जा सकता है। बशर्तें के, खजुराहो के, समेकित विकास के लिए, धन, व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तथा, 'मास्टर प्लान' की अंतिम रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध हो। भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम ने हाल ही में 32.50 लाख रुपये की लागत से खजुराहो होटल में 40 कमरे और जोड़े हैं। पर्यटन विभाग ने पहले ही 7.46 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत से खजुराहो में जल-व्यवस्था की स्कीम प्रारम्भ कर दी है।

#### मधुबनी कला प्रदर्शनी

4127. श्री चम्पूलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बातने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मधुबनी कला प्रदर्शनी विदेशों में बहुत ही लोकप्रिय रही है और 47 लाख रुपये के विदेशी आर्डर पहले ही प्राप्त किये जा चुके हैं; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार का विचार भारतीय कला कृतियों को विदेशों में और लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये ऐसी प्रदर्शनियों के विकास हेतु योजना बनाने का है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) केवल कुछ ही लाख रु० के आदेश दिये गये बताए जाते हैं।

(ख) निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिये विदेशों में हस्तशिल्प प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन नियमित रूप से किया जाता है।

कुर्बत के साथ हवाई उड़ान सम्बन्धी समझौता

4129. श्री चन्द्र बाल जनी तिवारी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत और कुर्बत के बीच हवाई उड़ान सम्बन्धी हुए समझौते का व्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) इस के परिणामस्वरूप भारत को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होगी ; और

(ग) क्या इस के परिणामस्वरूप कुवैत से भारत आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या में वृद्धि होगी ?

पर्यटन और नगर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) और (ख). कुवैत के साथ विमान सेवाओं के बारे में परस्पर सहमति द्वारा किये गये समझौतों पर औपचारिक रूप से दिल्ली में 23 फरवरी, 1974 को हस्ताक्षर किये गये, परन्तु उन पर बार्ता एवं सहमति 1971 के प्रारम्भ में ही हो गयी थी तथा वे मई 1971 से चालू हो गये थे। इन समझौतों में एयर इंडिया द्वारा कुवैत को/में से होकर तथा कुवैत एयरवेज द्वारा भारत (बम्बई अथवा दिल्ली) को में से होकर प्रति सप्ताह पांच सेवाओं के परिचालन की व्यवस्था है। एयर इंडिया को बाईंग 747 द्वारा परिचालन का भी अधिकार है। विदेशी मुद्रा के रूप में एयर इंडिया को कुवैत से बिक्री के रूप में होने वाली आय 1971-72 में लगभग 6.62 लाख स्टर्लिंग पाउंड, तथा 1972-73 में 6.94 लाख स्टर्लिंग पाउंड थी।

(ग) कुवैत से भारत आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या 1972 568 से बढ़कर 1973, में 1006 हो गयी। पर्यटन अभिवृद्धिपरक प्रयत्नों के परिणामस्वरूप इस संख्या में और वृद्धि हो जाने की सम्भावना है।

**ADDITIONAL FUNDS TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO MEET CREDIT DEMANDS OF ORGANISED SECTOR**

4130. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have provided additional funds to the Public Financial Institutions to meet the increasing credits demands of the organised sector; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, which render financial assistance to the industrial concerns, have been mainly relying on market borrowing/borrowing from the R.B.I. to augment their financial requirements.

The Agricultural Refinance Corporation, which refinances agricultural loans given by eligible institutions is given a budget allotment of Rs. 30 crores of loan during the current financial year to enable it to meet its commitments in respect of various International Development Association assisted Agricultural Development Projects. More than Rs. 29.50 crores of this loan has already been disbursed and the balance is likely to be disbursed before the end of the current financial year.

**MEETING OF JUTE PRODUCING COUNTRIES HELD IN ROME ON 13-2-1974**

4131. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India was represented at the meeting of the Jute producing countries held in Rome on 13th February, 1974; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The increase in the indicative price for export of raw jute in view of the change in parity of currencies was accepted. The impact of the energy crises was reviewed briefly and the need for an indepth study of the implications of the development was also accepted.

**IMPLEMENTATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIRD PAY COMMISSION FOR CLASS II, III AND IV EMPLOYEES**

4132. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether even though Government's decisions on the Third Pay Commission in regard to Class II, III and IV employees

have been taken, administrative decisions for implementing them have not been taken so far in many of the Ministries/ Offices;

(b) if so, the names of the Ministries and Offices including those under Union Territories where pay has not been fixed according to the new scales; and

(c) whether Government propose to fix a target date for fixation of pay and giving benefits to employees in the new grades?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) to (c). The decisions of Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to revised scales of pay of the common categories of Central Government employees in Classes II, III and IV were notified on 13-11-73. Thereafter eight more notifications have been issued so far in respect of employees of these classes, working under a large number of Ministries/Departments. The Ministries of Railways and Defence have also similarly issued notifications in respect of various categories of staff under them. The work relating to the issue of notifications in respect of the employees under various Ministries/Departments including the Ministries of Commerce, Information & Broadcasting, and Departments of Family Planning, Food, Mines and Science & Technology, and the Union Territories is proceeding apace. Immediately on issue of notifications, necessary action is taken by the various Ministries/Departments in fixing the pay of their employees according to the notified pay scales. Employees have, however, been given three months' time (extended to five months in certain cases) for exercising option in respect of the existing or the revised scales. It is, therefore, not possible to fix a target date for fixation of pay.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF SOILED NOTES BY NATIONALISED BANKS

**4133. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in some cases even the nationalised banks are showing reluctance to accept soiled notes and if so, whether instructions have been issued to all Banks to accept such notes; and

(b) the steps being taken to remedy the situations?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ( SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) and (b) Nationalised banks have no arrangements to accept soiled notes for exchange into fresh notes in the sense of providing exchange facilities as are available at Reserve Bank of India offices and its agencies viz. Treasuries and branches of State Bank of India and its subsidiaries. As regards the provisions of exchange facilities mentioned above at the nationalised banks the question will be considered as soon as some progress has been made in the establishment of currency chests at these banks. It has been decided to entrust agency functions to the nationalised banks in a phased manner.

#### DEARNESS ALLOWANCE SANCTIONED TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES DURING 1973-74

**4134. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of instalments of Dearness Allowance sanctioned during the year 1973-74 to the Central Government Employees;

(b) whether in each case, the payment has been made after one month or more from the date on which it had fallen due and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) if not, the dates when the Dearness Allowance had fallen due in each case; and

(d) whether full arrears will be paid to the employees?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) So far, four instalments of dearness allowance have been sanctioned during 1973-74. The question of giving a further instalment is under consideration.

(b) to (d). According to the recommendation of the Third Pay Commission, which has been accepted by Government, the All India Average Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial Workers (General) with 1960 base published by the Labour Bureau is adopted for the purpose of granting dearness allowance to Central Government employees. The collection of data and compilation of index numbers by the Labour Bureau, covering as they do 50

centres, takes some time. After the figures become available, a decision is taken by Government about increasing dearness allowance. In this process, a time lag does occur between the date from which the additional dearness allowance falls due and the date of issue of the orders but in all cases the orders are made effective from the dates from which the additional dearness allowance is due and arrears are paid accordingly.

#### दिल्ली में आयकर की वक़ाया राशि

4135. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय दिल्ली में सरकार द्वारा वसूल किये जाने वाले आयकर की कितनी राशि वक़ाया है ;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान आयकर की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई, और

(ग) आयकर की वक़ाया राशि वसूल करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) दिल्ली में आयकर आयुक्तों के कार्यक्षेत्रों में 31-12-1973 को आयकर (निगम कर सहित) की सकल और शुद्ध वक़ाया रकम इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रुपये में)	
रकम	रकम
सकल वक़ाया	शुद्ध वक़ाया
65.61	46.54

(ख) इस वक़ाया रकम में से वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 और 1972-73 में इन कार्यक्षेत्रों में नकद वसूली द्वारा प्राप्त की गई रकम इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ ₹० में)	
वित्तीय वर्ष	रकम
1971-72	6.07
1972-73	7.21

दिल्ली में आयकर आयुक्तों के कार्यक्षेत्रों में पिछले दो वर्षों में आय कर (निगम कर सहित) की वसूल की गई कुल रकम इस प्रकार है :—

वित्तीय वर्ष	आयकर की शुद्ध वसूली
	(करोड़ ₹० में)
1971-72	104.17
1972-73	135.19

(ग) प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों के अनुसार कानून में विहित सभी उपाय, जिनमें निम्नलिखित उपाय भी शामिल हैं, किये गये हैं और किये जा रहे हैं :

(1) कर की गैर-अदायगी के लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 221 के अन्तर्गत दण्ड लगाना ।

(2) निर्धारित की देय रकम का धारा 226 (3) के अन्तर्गत अभिग्रहण ।

(3) धारा 226 (4) के अन्तर्गत न्यायालयों में धन का अभिग्रहण ।

(4) धारा 226 (5) के अन्तर्गत चल सम्पत्ति का आनेध और विश्रय ।

(5) धारा 222 के अन्तर्गत वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करना ।

(6) चल/अचल सम्पत्ति का अभिग्रहण/विश्रय ।

(7) निर्धारित की दीवानी जेलखाने में बंद करना ।

वर्ष 1971 से वर्ष 1973 के दौरान पश्चिम जर्मनी से आयातित वस्तुएं

4136. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान पश्चिम जर्मनी से भारतीय रुपये में अनुमानित कितने मूल्य की वस्तुएं आयात की जाएंगी ?



**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :** मोजूदा अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापारिक पर्यावरण के सन्दर्भ में और बहुत सी अकल्पनीय और परिवर्तनीय बातों को देखते हुए वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 में पश्चिम जर्मनी से आयात किये जाने वाले सामान के मूल्य का अनुमान लगाना कठिन है। लेकिन अप्रैल, 1973 से अगस्त, 1973 तक पश्चिम जर्मनी से लगभग 5997 लाख रु० मूल्य के आयात हुए जब कि अप्रैल, 1972 से अगस्त, 1972 तक 6475 लाख रु० मूल्य के आयात किये गये थे।

**क्रॉस से प्राप्त ऋण पर व्याज की अदायगी**

4137. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) भारत सरकार पर इस समय फ्रांसीसी ऋणों की कितनी राशि बाक्या है,

(ख) फ्रांस से प्राप्त ऋणों पर भारत ने 1972-74 के दौरान कितना व्याज अदा किया, और

(ग) इन ऋणों पर 1974-75 में कितना व्याज दिया जाना है ?

**बिस्स मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) :**

(क) 31 दिसम्बर 1973 को भारत सरकार पर फ्रांसीसी ऋण की बाक्या राशि 111 23 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ख) 1972-73 में अदा किए गए व्याज की राशि 3 56 करोड़ रुपये है। 1973-74 में अदा किए जाने वाले व्याज की अनुमानित राशि 4 57 करोड़ रुपये है।

(ग) 1974-75 में अदा किए जाने वाले व्याज की अनुमानित राशि 7.39 करोड़ रुपये है।

**रूमानिया को सामान का निर्यात**

4138. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) 1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 में रूमानिया को कितना-कितना वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का भारतीय मुद्रा में मूल्य क्या था ;

(ग) रूमानिया को वस्तुओं के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना और नीति क्या है, और

(घ) वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान भारत से कितने मूल्य की वस्तुओं का रूमानिया को निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :** (क) एक विवरण सलगन है।

(ख)	1970-71	13 7 करोड़ रु०
	1971-72	11 11 करोड़ रु०
	1972-73	15 93 करोड़ रु०

(ग) सरकार की नीति सभी देशों को, जिसमें रूमानिया भी शामिल है निर्यात बढ़ाने तथा उनका विविधीकरण करने की है। इस उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए व्यापार मेले में भाग लेना, व्यापार प्रतिनिधिमंडलों का आयोजन किया जाना आदि जैसे विभिन्न उपाय निश्चित रूप से किये जाते हैं।

(घ) पूर्व यूरोपीय देशों के साथ व्यापार योजनाएँ कैलेंडर वर्ष के आधार पर बनाई जाती हैं। 1974 की व्यापार योजना में रूमानिया को 45 करोड़ रु० के मूल्य के निर्यात करने की व्यवस्था है।

**विवरण**

1970-71, 1971-72 तथा 1972-73 के दौरान रूमानिया को निर्यात की गई मुख्य वस्तुएँ।

1. काफ़ी
2. गर्म मसाले (वाल, मीर्च)
3. अन्नक

4. लोह अयस्क तथा सांद्रण ।
5. मैंगनीज अयस्क तथा सांद्रण ।
6. प्राकृतिक गोंद, रेजिन, गुल मेंहदी तथा लाख ।
7. चमड़ा ।
8. सूत ।
9. लोहा तथा इस्पात ।
10. घातु निर्मित वस्तुएं ।
11. पूर्णातः तथा मुख्यतः सूती तैयार वस्तुएं ।
12. पटसन निर्मित माल ।
13. काजू की गिरियां ।
14. खली ।

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF BALACHANDRAM COMMITTEE REPORT

4139. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision for early implementation of the Balachandran Committee Report on scarce raw materials; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). In so far as priority small scale industries are concerned, the recommendations of the Balachandran Committee have been generally given effect to, by allowing licensing of imported raw materials etc. on the basis of capacity as assessed by technical authorities. While owing to the constraint of foreign exchange availability, similar facilities are yet to be considered for non-priority small scale industries, several facilities and concessions have been allowed to them, as for instance, increase in entitlements for mild steel and non-ferrous metal by 25 per cent across the board, liberalisation of the basis of calculation of import entitlements, increase in the maximum value of licences permissible to any party, allowing a growth

factor for industries reserved for the small scale sector and industries set up in backward areas.

#### REDUCTION IN SUBSIDY TO EXPORTERS OF WIRE ROPE INDUSTRY

4140. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to reduce the subsidy to the exporters of wire rope industry;

(b) whether it would affect the export of wide rope; and

(c) if so, the extent to which the export is likely to be effected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The revised export assistance on steel wire ropes is considered adequate and no adverse effect on exports of this item is anticipated.

LOANS GRANTED THROUGH NATIONALISED BANK PROJECTS IN MADHYA PRADESH FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS, SETTING UP OF PUMPS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4141. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the Districts in Madhya Pradesh in which loans have been granted through the nationalised bank projects during 1973-74 for construction of wells, setting up of pumps and development of agriculture; and

(b) the acreage of land after completion of such projects which would be benefited, District-wise, by additional irrigation facilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Nationalised banks have been financing in almost all the districts of Madhya Pradesh for construction of wells, setting up of pumps and development of agriculture. The number of accounts and amounts of loans granted by the nationalised banks and outstanding

on 31st March 1973 for the different purposes were as under :—

	No. of accounts	Amount outstand- ing (Rs. in '000)
1. For sinking and deepening of wells and tubewells	1347	4244
2. For purchase of pump sets and oil engines	4469	13218
3. For reclamation and land development schemes	164	877

Besides, nationalised banks are also participating in a massive minor irrigation development programme, to be assisted by I.D.A. (World Bank affiliate) under the Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project. The Project will cover 25 districts, involving a total lending programme of Rs. 60.45 crores of which the share of participating commercial banks has been projected at Rs. 29.93 crores. Names of these districts, together with lending programmes contemplated for the State Co-operative Land Development Bank and participating commercial banks, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6515/74]

(b) It is tentatively estimated under the Madhya Pradesh Agricultural Credit Project that additional irrigation facilities will benefit 1.50 lakh hectares in the aggregate, including 0.33 lakh hectares of land which will have the benefit of irrigation for the first time under the Project.

#### IMPROVING INVESTMENT CLIMATE IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

4142. SHRI MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative for evolving a policy package to improve the investment climate in textile industry.

(b) whether Government have realised the need for special tax reliefs and liberalisation of licensing policy in respect of textile mills belonging to the larger houses; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken to set up modern processing facilities and the installation of special equipments such as terry towels, canvas, wide-width and corduroy looms and knitting machines, suitable for working on spun yarn, for producing fabrics with good export potential ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) The Cotton textile industry has fared reasonably well in the last 2 years on account of buoyancy in domestic and export markets and this should help provide substantial resources from within.

(b) No basic revision in the licensing policy applicable to textile units owned by larger houses is contemplated.

(c) Government have already taken steps to authorise additional capacity for production of special fabrics such as terry towels, canvas, wide-width fabric, etc. Installation of knitting machines to be worked on spun yarn is also being permitted by way of export-oriented diversification of the cotton textile industry. Setting up of processing facilities is also being encouraged.

#### REQUESTS FROM KERALA GOVERNMENT FOR ASSISTANCE TO DEVELOP PILGRIM CENTRES

4143. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala have requested the Central Government for assistance to develop the pilgrim centres in that State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) and (b). Proposals have been received from the Travancore Devaswom Board, which is a statutory body, these relate to the provision of facilities for pilgrims in the form of accommodation, water and

electricity supply, toilet facilities, medical facilities, construction of approach roads, etc. at Sabarimala, Pampa, Arammula, Varkala, Thiruvallam, Alwaye, Ettumanoor, Valikom and Neyyattinkara at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.55 crores. In view of the constraint of resources and other priorities, the Central Government is not in a position to provide funds to the Devaswom Board for the comprehensive schemes proposed by them.

The Government of Kerala have, however, included schemes for providing tourist facilities at Sabarimala and Guruvayur temples in the State Fifth Plan on Tourism.

मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल राहत कार्यों के लिए दिये गये धन का दुरुपयोग

4144. श्री गंगा चरण बीबीत : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल राहत कार्य के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दी गई धनराशि का किसी भी प्रकार से दुरुपयोग हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी धनराशि का दुरुपयोग हुआ है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) से (ग) . 1970-71 तथा 1971-72 में सूखा सम्बन्धी राहत कार्यों के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार को कोई केन्द्रीय सहायता नहीं दी गयी थी । केन्द्रीय सरकार के ध्यान में ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं आया है जिसमें 1972-73 में सूखा सम्बन्धी राहत के खर्च के लिए राज्य सरकार को दी गई सहायता के दुरुपयोग की बात कही गयी हो ।

#### EXPANSION IN EXPORT OF MINOR MINERALS

4145. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :  
SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Mineral Industries has reached the conclusion that there are great potentialities of expansion in the export of some of the minor minerals;

(b) if so, whether by systematic planning the development of infrastructure and port facilities, the export of these minor minerals can be increased by many times; and

(c) if so, the programme Government formulated in this regard.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government have already taken up numerous developmental programmes to improve infrastructural and port facilities. Exports of minor minerals will consequently benefit from these developmental programmes.

#### WAYS AND MEANS FOR DOUBLING EFFORTS IN PUBLIC SECTOR

4146. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KOKODKAR :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry is considering ways and means for doubling the effort in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Measures are being taken for improving the operational and managerial efficiency of public enterprises. Government constantly review the working of these enterprises and have taken the following steps to improve their performance :

- (i) Strengthening of management;
- (ii) changes in organisational structure at the plant and corporate level;
- (iii) improvement in plant management;

- (iv) decentralisation of maintenance activities;
- (v) provision of balancing and de-bottlenecking facilities;
- (vi) improvement in materials management, motivation, production planning and control;
- (vii) introduction of suitable machinery for timely review and control of operations;
- (viii) better corporate planning;
- (ix) strengthening of Research & Development activities and other technical services;
- (x) strengthening of sales and marketing efforts;
- (xi) improvement of industrial relations; and
- (xii) Multi-shift operations.

**PROPOSAL TO PUT MONETARY CEILING ON IMPORT OF CRUDE AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS**

4147. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to put any monetary ceiling for the import of crude and petroleum products during the current year; and

(b) if so, the extent of proposed ceiling ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESWANTRAO CHAVAN) :** (a) and (b) The procedure adopted for the purposes of release of foreign exchange is to fix allocations for various Ministries etc on account of various requirements such as POL, fertilizers, steel, etc. The POL requirements have assumed special significance in view of the very large increase in the price of imported crude oil and petroleum products. The level of imports of crude oil and petroleum products during current year will be determined as soon as possible, in the context of the total import requirements of the economy and availability of foreign exchange

**अफीम उत्पादक कृषक संघ, प्रतापगढ़ से ज्ञापन**

4148. श्री जगदीश्वर अंबर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को अफीम उत्पादक कृषक संघ, प्रतापगढ़ राजस्थान से दिनांक 10 दिसम्बर 1973 का ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें अफीम की कृषि से संबंधित किसानों की समस्याओं का उल्लेख किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार अफीम की खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रही है ?

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) :** (क) और (ख). सरकार को अफीम उत्पादक कृषक संघ, राजस्थान से एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है और उसमें दिये गये विभिन्न सुझावों की जांच की जा रही है फिर भी, सरकार ने निम्नलिखित उपाय पहले ही कर लिये हैं।

(1) 1972-73 में काश्तकारों को देय अफीम के मूल्य में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की गई थी ;

(2) पोस्त के काश्तकार को दिया जाने वाला अफीम का मूल्य घट-बढ़ के क्रम में निश्चित किया जाता है, और इसमें अफीम की प्रति हेक्टर उच्चतर पैदावार देने वाले काश्तकार के लिए प्रोत्साहन की व्यवस्था की गई है।

(3) प्रत्येक अफीम प्रभाग में अफीम की सर्वाधिक पैदावार देने वाले पोस्त के काश्तकार को नकद इनाम दिये जाते हैं ,

(4) कोटनाशक दवाइयों और उर्वरकों के उपयोग में काश्तकारों को शिक्षित करने के लिए निदर्शनों की व्यवस्था की जाती है ,

(5) विभागीय अधिकारी, पोस्त के काश्तकारों को अच्छे बीज उपलब्ध कराने में उनकी सहायता करने हैं और संबंधित राज्य प्राधिकारियों के साथ सम्पर्क भी बनाये रखते हैं ताकि काश्तकारों द्वारा अपेक्षित उर्वरकों और कोटनाशक दवाइयों की उचित सप्लाई कराने में सहायता कर सकें ;

(6) अफीम की पैदावार और किस्म में सुधार करने की दृष्टि से पोस्त के बीज, मिट्टी तथा उर्बरकों आदि के परीक्षण करने के लिए काश्त के क्षेत्रों में से कुछ में प्रायोगिक फर्म स्थापित किये गये हैं। इन परीक्षणों से प्राप्त परिणामों का उपयोग, अफीम की पैदावार बढ़ाने के निमित्त पोस्त के काश्त-कारों का मार्गदर्शन करने के लिये किया जायगा।

**MEMORANDUM CONTAINING CHARGES AGAINST PUBLIC-MEN IN TAMIL NADU SUBMITTED TO P M**

4149 SHRI C. CHITTIBABU Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any memorandum of charges against any public-men of Tamil Nadu was given to the Prime Minister at Raj Bhavan Madras during her visit in September 1973 by an organisation "Thinkers Brigade"

(b) if so the broad features thereof, and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The Memorandum contains certain allegations of violation of Foreign Exchange Rules by Shri M. G. Ramachandran. It is also alleged there that the Income-tax Department is not collecting the huge arrears of taxes due from him.

(c) The allegations are being looked into and necessary action as called for will be taken.

**BAN OF EXPORT OF PYRITE TO USA AND ARAB COUNTRIES**

4150 SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Centre has asked the Andhra Pradesh Government to ban the export of pyrite to the USA and Arab countries,

(b) the quantity of pyrite which was being exported to these countries before the ban was imposed, and

(c) the reasons for State Government being asked to impose a ban on the export of this metal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c) Do not arise

**रूस से उर्बरकों की सप्लाई**

4151 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या रूस के साथ सम्पन्न करार के अनुसार भारत उसे पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों और उर्वरकों के बड़े बमड़ा, सूती वस्त्र, तम्बाकू, मूगफली तथा चाय की सप्लाई करेगा, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उपरोक्त करार के अनुसार रूस से कितने मूल्य के सामान का आयात करने तथा कितने मूल्य के सामान का निर्यात करने का अनुमान है?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपज्जी (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) 1974 के लिये भारत सोवियत व्यापार में सोवियत सघ बमड़ा, के जूते, सूती वस्त्र, तम्बाकू, एच० पी० मूगफली तथा चाय के निर्यात और सोवियत सघ से पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों तथा उर्वरकों के आयात की व्यवस्था है। इसमें इनके अलावा अनेक अन्य वस्तुओं के निर्यात तथा आयात की भी व्यवस्था है।

(ख) सध्या में निम्नलिखित व्यापार परिणाम की व्यवस्था है

सोवियत सघ से आयात—लगभग 353 करोड़ रुपये

सोवियत सघ को निर्यात—लगभग 317 करोड़ रु०

**ENQUIRY INTO THE CHARGES AGAINST FORMER MANAGER OF CHITTARANJAN AVENUE BRANCH (WEST BENGAL) OF ALLAHABAD BANK**

4152. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry has been made into the charges against the former Manager of Chittaranjan Avenue branch (West Bengal) of Allahabad Bank;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken against the officer concerned ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)** : (a) to (c). Allahabad Bank has reported that, after making enquiries in respect of certain irregular advances granted by its Chittaranjan Avenue Branch, Calcutta, explanations have been called for from the Branch Manager at the relevant time for the irregularities and his reply is awaited. The bank has further reported that the Central Bureau of Investigation is also making investigations in this matter.

**BAD AND DOUBTFUL DEBTS**

4153. **DR. RANEN SEN** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government's Directors on Reserve Bank and Chairmen or Managing Directors of the nationalised banks have been concealing information regarding bad and doubtful debt from the Directors belonging to working class; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)** : (a) No, Sir. The Board of Directors of each nationalised bank, which includes its employee-directors, approves the provision for bad and doubtful debts, in respect of each account considered bad and/or doubtful, in the light of the advice in that behalf given by the bank's statutory auditors.

(b) Does not arise.

**SUBSIDIES GRANTED TO TEA ESTATES**

4154. **DR. RANEN SEN** : Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans and subsidies granted by Government and public finan-

cial institutions to different Tea Estates during the last two years, Estate-wise; and

(b) whether these loans and subsidies have been utilised by the applicants and with what results ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE)** : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

**ALLEGED CHARGES AGAINST FORMER MANAGER OF SCINDIA HOUSE BRANCH OF ALLAHABAD BANK, NEW DELHI**

4155. **DR. RANEN SEN** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether any investigation is going on in the alleged charges against the former Manager of Scindia House Branch of Allahabad Bank, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature thereof and action taken against the officer; and

(c) whether the concerned officer has been given a promotion with a car ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)** : (a) to (c). Allahabad Bank has reported that, on the basis of scrutiny made by its statutory auditors and by its Inspector, certain lapses were found in respect of advances granted by its Scindia House Branch, New Delhi. The Manager at the relevant time has therefore been served with a memorandum of charges by the bank and his reply is awaited. The bank has further reported that the Manager was not promoted, but was transferred in the ordinary course, much before the receipt of the inspection report to, another branch of the same status. This branch was already providing the facility of use of a car for the Manager for the development of the bank's business.

**DECORATION OF A FLOOR FOR THE USE OF CHAIRMAN, STATE BANK OF INDIA**

4156. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** : **SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI** :

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rs. 15 lakhs had been sent in Bombay for furnishing and decorating a whole floor for the exclusive use

of the Chairman of the State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and the reaction of Government thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has reported that no floor of the Bank's new administrative building at Bombay, has been set apart for the exclusive use of its Chairman. The 18th floor of this building comprises the Board room, office rooms of the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Managing Director and three Deputy Managing Directors, rooms for the secretarial staff attached to these senior executives, apart from the space provided for visitors and service facilities, such as, lifts, lobbies and toilets. There are in all 19 rooms on this floor, of which one room is used by the Chairman for his office.

The State Bank has further reported that consequent on the damage caused by a devastating fire in this building in January 1972, the interior decoration and furnishing of some of the floors including the 18th floor, had to be completely redone. The expenditure incurred by the Bank for redecorating and furnishing the entire 18th floor is reported to be Rs 6.90 lakhs.

TERMINATION OF SERVICES OF PILOT AND CO-PILOT OF BOEING AIRCRAFT WHICH  
CRASHED ON 31-5-1973  
NEAR PALAM AIRPORT

4157 **SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR**  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state;

(a) whether the pilot and co-pilot of the Boeing plane which crashed on 31st May 1973 near Palam Airport have been removed from service;

(b) whether the recommendation for their removal from service was made by the Enquiry Commission;

(c) whether the Boeing company had already declared the pilot of this plane unfit; and

(d) if so, the main reasons for appointing him as Commander?  
3-15LSS/74

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) and (b). The services of the Commander (Capt. G. P. B. Nair) and the Co-pilot (Capt. B. N. Reddy) of the ill-fated flight were terminated by Indian Airlines with effect from 6th August 1973 under the provisions of the Flying Crew Service Rules.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Initially, Capt. Nair's Boeing training was discontinued after about 15 hours due to lack of acceptable progress. However, after satisfactory completion of subsequent training and on passing the flying tests, his licence was duly endorsed to fly as Commander.

AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION  
SCHEME IN KARNATAKA

4158 **SHRI RAM PRAKASH ·  
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PAS  
WAN**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Agricultural Refinance Corporation sanctioned 159 schemes in Karnataka, and

(b) if so, the salient features of these schemes?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI):** (a) The Agricultural Refinance Corporation had sanctioned 159 schemes in Karnataka State upto the end of December 1973.

(b) According to the category wise details available in respect of the 161 schemes sanctioned by the Corporation upto the end of February 1974 involving a total financial assistance of Rs 87.75 crores, 20 schemes are for minor irrigation 16 for land development 99 for plantation/Horticulture 7 for farm mechanisation, 5 for poultry 7 for dairy development, 1 for sheep breeding 4 for storage and market-yards and 2 for fisheries.

DRY PORT IN DELHI

4159. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY ·  
SHRI R. S. PANDEY**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:



(a) whether inter-ministerial differences have held up the setting up of a dry port in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the broad features of the differences and steps taken by Government to solve the differences?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). It has not been possible to take a final decision about the establishment of a dry port at Delhi because of the objection that this would lead to large influx of population into Delhi metropolitan area and would upset the Master Plan for the development of this area. Efforts are being made to resolve this problem.

#### SMUGGLING OF FOODGRAIN TO NEPAL

4160. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some farmers of Bihar are indulging in smuggling of foodgrains to Nepal and to Tibet via Nepal; and

(b) whether Government have detected any case of such smuggling and if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

#### SMUGGLING OF OIL AND OIL SEEDS OUT OF INDIA

4161. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether oil and oil seeds are being smuggled in great quantity to Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Intelligence received by the Government does not indicate any large scale smuggling of oil and oil seeds to Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(b) No seizures of oil and oil seeds have been made by the Customs authorities on Indo-Nepal Border and Indo-Pakistan Border. However, the value of oil seized by Customs authorities on Indo-Bangladesh Border during the last two years was as indicated below:—

1972—Rs. 64,000 approx.

1973—1,900

#### कुछ वस्तुओं के निर्यात में वृद्धि/ह्रास

4162. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :

श्री एस० आर० रामानी :

क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष किन वस्तुओं के निर्यात में कमी हुई ;

(ख) निर्यात में वृद्धि अथवा कमी कितने मूल्य की है ; और

(ग) निर्यात में कमी के सम्बन्ध में क्या उपचारात्मक उपाय किये गये हैं ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) : जिन मुख्य वस्तुओं के निर्यात में पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 1972-73 के दौरान गिरावट/वृद्धि हुई वे निम्नोक्त थीं :

उन सबों के नाम जिसमें गिरावट आई :

महें ६० करोड़

मसाले	7.1
चीनी	16.9
चाय	9.0
मैंगनीज अयस्क	1.9
पटसन उत्पाद (घासासहित)	15.3
लोहा तथा इस्पात	2.4

उन सबों के नाम जिसमें बृद्धि हुई	
सर्वे	रु० (करोड़)
हस्तशिल्प की वस्तुएँ	37 9
सूती कपड़े के बान	24 3
खली	34 6
वनस्पति तेल	17 1
अनिमिन तम्बाकू	18 8
मछली तथा मछली से बनी चीजें	12 5
काफी	10 9
सूती धागा और मिलाई धागा	7 0
चमड़ा तथा चमड़ा उत्पाद	84 9
इजीनियरी माल	16 4

(ग) सरकार ने निर्यात संवर्धन के लिये अनेक उपाय किये हैं जिनमें विशेषकर निर्यात अभिमुख उद्योगों में उत्पादन के आधार को मजबूत करना, आयात प्रतिपूर्ति लाटसेमिंग द्वारा आयातित कच्चे माल की सप्लाई क्षमता सम्बन्धी नियन्त्रणा का हटाया जाना निर्यात शुल्क का सम्पन्न करना एवं कम करना, आयात/उत्पादन शुल्क की वापसी, चुने हुए मामलों में प्रतिपूरक समर्थन देना, दुर्लभ कच्चे माल के आबंटन में प्राथमिकता और प्रशुल्ल सम्बन्धी एवं अन्य माधना द्वारा निर्यात अधिशेष बनाना शामिल है।

**विदेशों को सवारी डिब्बों की सप्लाई**

**4163. श्री एस० एम० पुरती :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने गत छ महीनों में रेलवे के सवारी डिब्बों की सप्लाई के लिये भारत को क्रयदेश भेजे हैं, और

(ख) इन करारों के परिणामस्वरूप भारत को विदेशी मुद्रा की कितनी आय होगी ?

**वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) और (ख). 2 475**  
करोड़ रु० के मूल्य के 30 रेल डिब्बा तथा हिस्से-पुर्जों की सप्लाई के लिये एक क्रय-देश फिलिपीन में प्राप्त हुआ है।

**HIGH PRICES PAID BY BEST UNDERTAKING BOMBAY FOR PURCHASING COMPUTING MACHINES FROM U.S.A**

**4164 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether BEST Undertaking Bombay, was required to pay high prices for the computing machines purchased from the United States

(b) whether the delay caused by the various Government Departments was responsible for the loss sustained by the B F S T Undertaking

(c) whether it is a fact that the import licence was delivered to Branch Agent of the U.S. Company in India direct without the approval of or the consultation with the BEST Undertaking and which allegedly reduced its bargaining power and

(d) if so the action taken against the officer concerned ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GORGE)** (a) Government are not aware of this

(b) The import application was received by CCI&E on 24/4/73 through the Ministry of Irrigation and Power and the licence along with a letter of authority as per the application was issued on 27-4-73

(c) The licence was handed over to the letter of authority holder on a receipt from an officer of the BEST.

(d) Does not arise

**RAISING OF CAPITAL BY CERTAIN COMPANIES**

**4165 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state -

(a) whether Government have recently allowed some companies to raise their capitals, and

(b) if so, the names of such companies along with their capitals ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) and (b). According to the Press release issued by the Office of the Controller of Capital Issues on 2nd March, 1974 the following 11 companies were given permission to raise capital amounting to Rs. 666.77 lakhs under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947.

Name of the Company	Amount Approved (Rs. in lakhs)
1. M/s. Modipon Ltd.	15.00
2. M/s. Modi Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.	92.11
3. M/s. Ajit Mills Ltd.	5.49
4. M/s. New Gujarat Cotton Mills Ltd.	60.00
5. M/s F. C. Sondhi & Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd.	0.48
6. M/s. State Trading Corp'n. of India Ltd	200.00
7. M/s. Steelsworth Pvt. Ltd.	13.19
8. M/s. Guest Keen Wil- liams Ltd.	25.00
9. M/s Deccan Farms & Distilleries Ltd.	50.00
10. M/s. S.R.P. Tools Ltd.	20.50
11. M/s. U. P. Asbestos Ltd.	50.00
Total :—	666.77

#### SETTING UP OF PUBLIC SECTOR INDUSTRIES IN PUNJAB

**4166. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial units in the public sector which have been sanctioned to be set up in Punjab during the last three years; and

(b) the places where they are proposed to be set up and the extent of State's participation therein ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) and (b). In the Central Sector, there is at present only one manufacturing unit in the Punjab. This is the Nangal Unit of the Fertilizer Corporation of India. Investment (Gross Block) in this unit has increased by Rs. 218 lakhs from Rs. 3238 lakhs as on 31-3-1969 to Rs. 3456 lakhs as on 31-3-1973. No other manufacturing unit has been sanctioned for location in Punjab during the last three years. A Urea Project at Bhatinda under the Fertilizer Corporation of India, estimated to cost Rs. 117.5 crores, is under consideration.

#### TAX EXEMPTION TO INDUSTRIES IN BACK- WARD AREAS

**4167. SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIEF:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government has given serious thought to the proposal of giving tax exemption upto 20 per cent of profits for ten years to give further fillip to industrial units coming up in the backward areas; and

(b) if so, the main feature thereof ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Clause 9 of the Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1973 which was introduced in the House on 3rd September, 1973, seeks to insert a new section 80HH in the Income-tax Act 1961 with effect from 1st April, 1974. Under the new section, an assessee deriving profits and gains from a new industrial undertaking or the business of a hotel set up in any specified backward area will be entitled to a deduction in the computation of his total income, in an amount equal to 20 per cent. of such profits and gains. The backward areas are specified in the Eighth Schedule proposed to be inserted in the Income-tax Act, 1961 under clause 15 of the Bill. Where the industrial undertaking commences production or the hotel starts functioning after 31st March, 1973, the deduction will be allowed for each of the ten assessment years beginning with the assessment year relevant to the previous year in which the

industrial undertaking commences production or the hotel starts functioning. However, where the industrial undertaking has begun to manufacture or produce articles, or the hotel has started functioning before 1st April, 1973 but after 31st December, 1970, the number of assessment years for which the deduction is to be allowed will be reduced by the number of assessment years that have expired before 1st April, 1974. The deduction will be allowed only if the industrial undertaking or the business of hotel fulfills the conditions specified in the new section.

The Direct Taxes (Amendment) Bill, 1973 is before a Select Committee of the House.

**खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से लौह अयस्क तथा मैंगनीज अयस्क का निर्यात**

4168. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लौह अयस्क तथा मैंगनीज अयस्क का निर्यात खनिज तथा धातु व्यापार निगम के माध्यम से किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें अधिकांशतः इन खनिजों का निर्यात किया जाता है ; और

(ग) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष, उक्त निर्यात संबंधी आंकड़े क्या हैं और इन दोनों खनिजों के प्रति मीटरी टन मूल्य कितने रहे ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) उन देशों के नाम, जिन्हें लौह अयस्क तथा मैंगनीज अयस्क का मुख्य रूप से निर्यात किया जाता है निम्नोक्त प्रकार है :—

लौह अयस्क : जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया, ताइवान, रूमानिया, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, पोलैण्ड, हंगरी, तथा बल्गारिया ।

मैंगनीज अयस्क : जापान, दक्षिण कोरिया, सं० रा० अमेरिका, फ्रांस, बेल्जियम तथा चेकोस्लोवाकिया ।

(ग) निर्यात कीमतें बताना व्यापार के हित में नहीं होगा ।

#### MINOR MINERAL EXPORT

4169. SHRI PURSHOTTAM KAKODKAR :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been increase in the minor mineral export in last year as compared to the previous years;

(b) if so, whether the Indian mineral industries had analysed the role of minor minerals in the export trade and economy of the country; and

(c) if so, outcome of the analysis made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Yes Sir. A number of developmental programmes to improve infrastructural and port facilities and concessions in the field of transport, mining, finance etc. have been suggested in the analysis.

#### ASSISTANCE TO NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

4170. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of assistance sought from India by the neighbouring and developing countries during the year 1974;

(b) to what extent Government is able to meet these demands for assistance; and

(c) provisions made or contemplated to give such assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and

(b). Seeking assistance, particularly technical assistance, from India by neighbouring and developing countries is a continuing process and, as such, it is difficult to quan-

tify the value of assistance sought from 1-1-1974 to 20-3-1974. Government tries to meet the requests for assistance to the extent of the budget provision made every year.

(c) The proposed Budget Provisions on account of loans and grants to various countries during the year 1974-75 are as under :—

	(Rs. Crores)
(i) Loans.	40.76
(ii) Grants.	31.88

UTILIZATION OF CARGO CAPACITY BY  
AIRLINES IN THE COUNTRY

4172. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH  
GARCHA :  
SHRI P.M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the airlines in the country have not been able to utilise their cargo capacities fully thereby hampering the export promotion efforts and also resulting in backlogs at major airports; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND  
CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The available capacity on our national carriers (Air India and Indian Airlines) is always utilised for the transportation of cargo. However, the volume of cargo business has grown rapidly and the available capacity is not always enough to meet the demand.

Air India intends operating an additional all-cargo flight per week from April this year from India to Europe or U.K. The Corporation is also exploring the possibility of sub-chartering aircraft of other operators, whenever necessary, to clear the cargo backlog at the four international airports.

QUANTITY OF JUTE IMPORTED FROM  
BANGLADESH DURING 1973-74.

4173. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :  
SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of jute imported from Bangladesh during 1973-74; and

(b) the total value thereof and its mode of payment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI  
A. C. GEORGE) : (a) During 1973-74, 313164 bales of raw jute were imported from Bangladesh.

(b) The value of the raw jute imported from Bangladesh is Taka 1120.06. Imports were made from Bangladesh under the Limited payments Agreement and payments were made through confirmed irrevocable letters of credit opened in favour of Bangladesh suppliers.

CREDIT OFFERED BY I.D.A.

4174. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :  
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD  
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether International Development Association has agreed to provide \$13 million credit to our country; and

(b) if so, the main features of the credit ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon. Members are referring to the recently signed Development Credit Agreement of 22nd January 1974, whereunder the International Development Association (IDA) have agreed to provide a credit of about Rs. 9.75 crores (equivalent of US \$13 million) to the Government of India for the Himachal Pradesh Apple Processing and Marketing Project. The Project is part of a phased and coordinated plan to help alleviate transport, storage, processing and marketing problems in the apple industry of Himachal Pradesh. It involves the construction and equipment of one transshipment centre, about twelve packing houses, three collection stations, four cold storage units, a juice concentration plant, construction and improvement of roads and construction of aerial cableway in selected areas.

The credit, which has been provided on standard IDA terms, is repayable in 50 years with 10 years grace period and carries a service charge of 3/4th of 1% per annum.

**EXPORT OF WOOLLENS TO POLAND AND U.S.S.R.**

4175. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :  
SHRI V. MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether woollens exports to Poland and U.S.S.R. have increased; and

(b) if so, to what extent and since when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**NORMAL SERVICES OF INDIAN AIRLINES.**

4176 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :  
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Airlines has not yet started normal services after the lock-out was lifted in the month of February, 1974;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the normal services are likely to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). Indian Airlines have resumed normal operations effective from 18th March, 1974. In accordance with the revised schedule, air services to certain cities have been discontinued and frequencies to certain other stations have been reduced.

**TRADE AGREEMENT WITH E.E.C.**

4177 SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN  
SHRI RAMKANMAR :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India wants special ties with the E.E.C

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof;

(c) whether India is negotiating any commercial cooperation agreement with the E.E.C.; and

(d) when the agreement is likely to be signed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). India has already signed a Commercial Cooperation Agreement with the European Communities on the 17th December, 1973. A copy of the text of the Agreement was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 20th December, 1973. In signing the agreement both the parties have been inspired *inter-alia* by the will to consolidate, deepen, and diversify their economic and commercial relations to the full extent of their growing capacity to meet each other's requirements on the basis of comparative advantage and mutual benefit.

**TRADE TALKS BETWEEN INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN**

4178. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :  
SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether India and Afghanistan have decided to have trade talks for improvement of trade between the two countries;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been reached in this regard; and

(c) what are the items the trade of which will be increased under the agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c) There is a Trade Arrangement between India and Afghanistan, which is currently valid until the end of February, 1975. It is the constant endeavour of the two countries to enlarge and diversify trade between them. Items of export and import visualised under the Trade Arrangement are contained in the copy of the Arrangement available in the Parliament Library.

**EX-GRATIA COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTIES LEFT IN EAST PAKISTAN**

4179. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many evacuees from former East Pakistan have not applied for ex-

gratia compensation for their properties in former East Pakistan declared as enemy properties;

(b) whether due to present locations of the offices dealing with ex-gratia compensation for enemy properties left in former East Pakistan, the evacuees from former East-Pakistan could not take advantage of the provision of ex-gratia compensation for enemy properties; and

(c) whether any fresh notification is proposed to be issued and advertised in the papers of Eastern India regarding the scope for application for ex-gratia compensation for enemy properties left in former East Pakistan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The Government is not aware of this

(b) and (c). No, Sir.

**PERSONS AFFECTED DUE TO DECLARATION OF PROPERTIES AS ENEMY PROPERTIES AFTER 1965 INDO-PAK CONFLICT**

4180. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to desh.

(a) Whether Government have made assessments about the total number of (i) individuals and (ii) companies in former East and West Pakistan and India affected due to declaration of their properties as 'Enemy Properties' during and after 1965 Indo-Pak conflict;

(b) if so, facts thereabout;

(c) the break-up of the assessments of the properties of the Indian citizens in (i) former East Pakistan and (ii) West Pakistan and of former Pakistani citizens from (i) West Pakistan and (ii) East Pakistan in India;

(d) whether the problem of Enemy properties have been discussed with the Government of (i) Bangladesh and (ii) Pakistan after the recognition of Bangladesh;

(e) if so, the outcome of such a discussion;

(f) if not, whether Government are going to take up the matter with Governments of Pakistan and Bangladesh; and

(g) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). About 6000 claims have been filed with the Custodian of Enemy Property after 1965 Indo-Pak Conflict. Out of these about 1000 claims relate to companies and rest to individuals.

(c) Of the Rs. 109 crores worth of claims, properties worth Rs. 76 crores are located in former East Pakistan and Rs. 33 crores in West Pakistan. Of the Rs. 29 crores worth of the Pakistani properties vested in the Custodian, properties worth Rs. 28 crores relate to former West Pakistan and Rs. 1 crore to former East Pakistan.

(d) No, Sir

(e) Does not arise.

(f) and (g) The Government proposed to Pakistan Government a number of times for restoration of properties seized in either countries but that Government have not so far agreed to hold discussions. The Bangladesh Government has declared that it is not a successor Government.

**EX-GRATIA COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTIES LEFT IN WEST PAKISTAN**

4181. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether after partition, properties of the refugees from West Pakistan have either been exchanged or they received full compensations for their properties left in former West Pakistan as 'evacuee properties';

(b) if so, the reasons for accepting claims for ex-gratia compensations for properties declared as 'enemy properties' in West Pakistan after Indo-Pak conflict of 1965.

(c) whether reports have been received that ex-gratia compensations have been claimed and granted through fraudulent claims on properties alleged to have been left in West Pakistan;

(d) whether any inquiry is proposed to be made about the claims of enemy properties left in West Pakistan by the Indian citizens; and

(e) if so, when?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) For the refugees from Pakistan compensation was paid by the Department of Rehabilitation (some also from evacuee properties) under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954.

(b) Payment of ex-gratia grant is being made to Indian nationals and companies whose properties had been seized by the Govt. of Pakistan during and after the Indo-Pakistan Conflict of 1965.

(c) No, Sir

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

#### EX-GRATIA COMPENSATION FOR PROPERTIES LEFT IN EAST PAKISTAN

**4182. SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether evacuees from former East Pakistan did not receive any compensations for their properties left in former East Pakistan

(b) if so whether the properties left in former East Pakistan are still considered as (i) evacuee properties and (ii) declared as enemy properties;

(c) whether according to Nehru-Liaquat Ali Pact of 1950 the evacuees from former East Pakistan are entitled to rights for the properties left in former East Pakistan;

(d) whether, as such, number of claimants for ex-gratia compensation for enemy properties in former East Pakistan are much larger in number than the claimants of properties left in former West Pakistan;

(e) if so, the reasons for location of the office of Ex-gratia compensation in Delhi and Bombay;

(f) whether these offices are prepared to be shifted to Calcutta or at least a branch office would be opened there; and

(g) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken and if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE):** (a) to (c). Under the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of April, 1950 the migrants from East Pakistan retained their proprietary rights in the properties left behind by them and they could sell, exchange or dispose of their properties in any manner they liked. Hence, no compensation was paid to them. The evacuee property laws do not apply to the properties in East Pakistan. These properties were, however, declared as 'Enemy Properties' by the then Pakistan Government at the time of Indo-Pak conflict of 1965.

(d) Yes, Sir

(e) to (g). Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property has been located in Bombay since about the time of Second World War and now there is also an office of the Deputy Custodian at Calcutta

#### HOTEL PROJECTS UNDERTAKEN IN KERALA DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS

**4183. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAPPAN:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state—

(a) the number of hotel projects undertaken in the Central sector in Kerala during the last two years; and

(b) the reasons for delay in completing these projects?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJNI MAHISHI):** (a) The India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking, has undertaken the construction of an integrated Beach Resort complex at Kovalam, consisting of a 100 room hotel and 40 cottages.

(b) The cottages have already been completed and commissioned on 17th December 1972. There has been some delay in the completion of the hotel because of difficulties in the procurement of building materials such as steel and cement, but it is scheduled to open in May, 1974.



LOANS ADVANCED TO UNEMPLOYED ENGINEERS BY NATIONALISED BANKS IN KERALA

4184. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unemployed engineers who were advanced loans by the nationalised banks in Kerala to start their factories or business during the last three years; and

(b) the amount of loans advanced to them, district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). Public sector banks do not at present compile data relating to such detailed categories as unemployed engineers. Advances to unemployed engineers would, generally, figure under the priority sector categories of small scale industry, professional and self-employed persons and small business. The available information which relates to Kerala State as a whole, and indicates the number of borrowal accounts/units and the outstanding advances in respect of these categories of borrowers as at the end of June, 1972 and June, 1973 is set out below:

(Rs. in lakhs) (Data provisional)

	No. of units	Small Scale Industry		Professional and Self-employed persons.		Small Business	
		Amount outstanding	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	No. of accounts	Amount outstanding	
1. As at the end of June, 1972 . . .	5391	3806	5233	84	2741	25	
2. As at the end of June, 1973 . . .	9084	4316	9188	155	4204	53	

SEMINAR ORGANISED BY RUBBER BOARD

4185. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a seminar was organised by the Rubber Board on the 4th January, 1974 at Kottayam, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed in the Seminar and to what extent the decisions taken will help the rubber growers to develop the industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) A Rubber Planters' Conference was organised by the Rubber Board in January, 1974 in collaboration with the different interests of the rubber industry. The subjects discussed therein include plant breeding, have a nutrition, tapping, yield stimulation and exploitation, improvements in processing, technical specifications, preservation of

technological properties, assessment of production and consumption of natural rubber by 2000 AD and Management problems in rubber plantations. The resolutions passed in the conference include upward revision of rubber prices, increase in replanting subsidy rate and allotment of 25% rubber case collection for research work.

These resolutions have been adopted in the conference as in the long term interest of the plantations. These have to be examined by Government from all angles before any assessment of impact is made.

NEW TEXTILE POLICY

4186. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF, Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to adopt any new textile policy in view of the increase in the prices; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) A revised policy is under consideration.

PERMISSION TO APPROVED HOTELS TO RE-INVEST FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS ON PUBLICITY AND PROMOTION ABROAD

4187. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have permitted approved hotels to re-invest their foreign exchange earnings on publicity and promotion abroad in view of the commendable contribution made by the hotel industry to the foreign exchange earnings; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) and (b). Hotels on the approved list of the Department of Tourists have been authorised to utilise up to 10% of their foreign exchange earnings (as established by Banker's certificates) for the purposes of advertising and publicity abroad, promotional tours, maintenance of sales offices/agencies abroad and for the import of provisions and equipment required for hotel services, subject to the normal regulations such as clearance from the indigenous angle, etc.

MISUSE OF CREDIT FACILITIES BY BUSINESSMEN

4188. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that some businessmen have been misusing bank credit facilities given to them by the nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by Government against such businessmen ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and

(b). The present procedures for bank finance to businessmen provide for sufficient scrutiny and supervision by the banks over the end-use of the credit extended so as to guard against misuse of the credit facilities. Wherever specific instances of misuse of funds are either detected or brought to their notice, suitable remedial measures are taken by the banks. Further, bank credit for sensitive commodities is subject to rigorous credit control measures administered by the Reserve Bank, with a view to guard against use of bank funds for hoarding or speculation in these commodities.

RISE IN PRICE OF CLOTH

4189. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rates of cotton cloth have gone up high during the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the comparative figures of production of cotton cloth, separately during the last two years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The prices of controlled varieties of coarse and medium cloth (mill-made) have not been revised since May 1968. Other varieties of coarse and medium cloth (mill-made) are covered by the Voluntary Price Restraint Scheme and their prices have been pegged at the level of prices obtaining in November, 1972 plus 10%. The prices of fine and superfine cotton cloth (mill-made) have risen during the last one year.

(b) The main reason for increase in prices of fine and superfine varieties of cotton (mill-made) cloth are : (1) rise in prices of cotton, both indigenous and imported (2) increase in the wage bill of the mills (3) increase in the overheads, due to factors like the power rate hike in Bombay and higher prices of fuel and furnace oil; and (4) increasing losses in the manufacture of controlled cloth etc., which the mills try to make up on other varieties.

(c) The production of cotton cloth during 1972 and 1973 was as follows:—

(in Million Metres)

Year	Mill Sector	Decentralised Sector	Total
1972	4245	3777	8022
1973	4136*	3045 (Jan. to Oct.)	7181

\*The figures of production for October to December 1973 are provisional.

#### ANOMALIES IN PAY COMMISSION'S REPORT

4190. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the glaring anomalies in the Third Pay Commission's Report, as pointed out by the various Central Government Employees Organizations, have since been rectified; and

(b) whether discussions have taken place with the representatives of the employees; and if so with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). It has been agreed in the last meeting of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery held on 24th and 25th January, 1974 that a Committee consisting of representatives of the Official and Staff Sides of the National Council may be set up to look into anomalies that might have arisen as a result of the implementation of the Government's orders on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission relating to common categories of employees. It was, however, clarified that where Pay Commission had made definite recommendations on pay scales, it would not be feasible to entertain requests for modifications on the plea of anomalies based upon inter-departmental comparisons. It was also agreed that similar Committees may be set up in the various Departmental Councils to look into such anomalies in respect of uncommon categories. The Committee of the National Council has already been set up and will be meeting on the 22nd March, 1974 to consider the matters which may be raised

by its members. The reports of the Committee(s) will be considered by the Government as and when they are received.

#### TAKING OVER OF JUTE MILLS

4191. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have recommended taking over of some of the Jute mills; and

(b) if so, the names of those mills and final steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). West Bengal Government have informed that M/s. Luchminarayan Jute Manufacturing Company is in liquidation and the High Court, Calcutta had undertakings. They have suggested very recently that the High Court may be moved for taking over the Jute mill in question by Government.

#### LOANS AND ADVANCES TO MEDIUM AND SMALL INDUSTRIAL UNITS

4192. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether further instructions have been issued to liberalise the policy regarding loans and advances to medium and small industrial units;

(b) whether these instructions will also cover unemployed engineers and graduates who wish to start small scale industries; and

(c) if so, whether a copy of those instructions will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) While announcing the credit policy measures for the current busy season, Reserve Bank had exempted from the requirements of minimum lending rate, such small scale industrial unit, including those set up by the unemployed engineers and graduates, as might be enjoying aggregate credit limits of not more than Rs. 2 lakhs. In addition, all small scale industrial units covered under the credit guarantee scheme of the Reserve Bank were also exempted from the requirements of enhanced mar-

gins. Banks have been advised that despite the general policy of credit restraint, they should continue to meet in an adequate measure the requirements of the priority sectors, including small scale industries and should keep up the tempo so far developed. While the Reserve Bank has not recently issued any further instructions banks continually keep under review their lending policy and procedure in respect of small scale industries, particularly in respect of small endeavours started by unemployed engineers and graduates.

**DEBATE IN ACCEPTANCE OF RECOMMENDATIONS OF PAY COMMISSION REGARDING HRA AND CITY COMPENSATORY ALLOWANCE**

4139 SHRI S M BANERJEE  
SHRI B S BHARUA

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission regarding grant of House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory Allowance have not been given effect to from 1st January 1973 and that is resulting in a growing discontent among the Central Government employees, and

(b) whether all organisations of the Central Government employees have demanded implementation of those recommendations from 1st January 1973 and if so the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH): (a) and (b) Orders giving effect to the decisions taken by Government on the Third Pay Commission's recommendations on city compensatory and house rent allowances have not as yet issued as representations were received from certain staff associations regarding the date of effect and for making certain other changes of a procedural nature. The matter was also raised by the Staff Side in the National Council set up under the Joint Consultative Machinery and on their request, the matter has been referred to a Committee of the National Council for consideration. Appropriate orders will issue when the Committee's Report becomes available.

**ईरान का विकास फंड की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव**

4194. श्री भागीरथ भंडार : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ईरान के शाह ने विकासशील देशों के लिये नए विकास फंड की स्थापना करने का प्रस्ताव रखा है और उसमें ईरान द्वारा दस अरब डॉलर से अधिक की राशि दी जाएगी,

(ख) इस फंड में भारत को कितनी राशि मिलने की संभावना है, और

(ग) गत तीन मास में ऐसे फंडों में भारत को यदि कोई राशि मिली है तो कितनी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :  
(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) में बहुत प्रस्ताव अभी भी प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में हैं। इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि इस कोष की स्थापना कब की जायगी और इसमें विकासशील देशों को कितनी-कितनी सहायता दी जायगी।

बजट पेश होने की पूर्व संध्या को अत्यावश्यक वस्तुओं का गायब हो जाना

4195. श्री भागीरथ भंडार :

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर :

क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि इस वर्ष बजट पेश किये जाने से पूर्व ही अनेक वस्तुएँ बाजार से गायब हो गई थी,

(ख) क्या गत वर्ष के कटु अनुभवों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बात की सुनिश्चित करने के लिये कोई व्यवस्था की गई थी कि मूल्य न बढ़ें और प्रभूतपूर्व स्थिति पैदा न हो ;

(ग) बाजार से कौन-कौन सी विशेष वस्तुएं गायब हो गई थीं; और

(घ) क्या इन वस्तुओं में प्रमुख वस्तुएं वही थी जिन पर सरकार ने कर लगाये हैं?

**वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :** (क) से (घ) यह एक सामान्य बात है कि बजट पेश किये जाने से पहले आमतौर से विलासिता की वस्तुओं के रूप में वर्गीकृत कुछ मदे, जिन पर अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये जाने की संभावना होती है अल्पकाल के लिए बाजार में अनुपलब्ध हो जाती है। इस वर्ष भी विलासिता की कुछ वस्तुएं, जैसे टेलीविजन सेट, एयरकंडीशनर्स, रेफ्रिजरेटर्स, मिग्रेट, शृंगार सामग्री तथा इसी प्रकार की दूसरी वस्तुएं भी बाजार में गायब थी।

**आयात/निर्यात लाइसेंस देना**

4196. **श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में कुछ विशेष स्थानों, जैसे बम्बई, मद्रास और कलकत्ता के और किसी समुदाय विशेष के लोगों को ही आयात और निर्यात लाइसेंस मिले हुए हैं, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है कि अन्य पिछड़े हुए इलाकों के लोगों को, यदि वे यह काम करना चाहें तो उन्हें भी ये लाइसेंस आसानी से मिल सकें ?

**वाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :** (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

**राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा छोटे स्तर पर व्यापार वारंश करने के लिए बिना जमानत ऋण दिया जाना**

4197. **श्री बिभूति मिश्र :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वस हजार रुपये से कम की राशि से छोटे स्तर पर व्यापार वारंश करने के इच्छुक निर्धन व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा बिना जमानत ऋण नहीं दिया जाता ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन्हें बिना जमानत ऋण दिलाने के लिये कोई उपयुक्त योजना बनाएगी जिसमें वे अपनी जीविका चला सके तथा ऋण का वापस भुगतान कर सकें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तन्मबंधी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

**वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :** (क) से (ग) : रोजगार की संभावनाओं के विशेष संदर्भ में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की विशेष ऋण योजनाओं की कार्य प्रणाली की जांच करने के लिए, जुलाई 1970 में बनायी गई टक्कर समिति की सिफारिशों के आधार पर रिजर्व बैंक ने सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को यह पत्राचार दिया था कि किसी भी स्वयंयोजित/लघु उद्योग सम्बन्धी प्रार्थना को अगर उम्मा प्राथनापत्र और सब रीति से सन्तोषजनक हों नोतीसरी पार्टी की गारंटी के अभाव में ऋण दिये जाने से बचन न रखा जाय। इन बैंकों द्वारा प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्र में, छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं के सम्बन्ध में जमानत देने के मामले में भी नरम नीति अपनायी जाती है और जहां ऋण लेने वाला कोई जमानत न दे सकता हो बहा, बैंक द्वारा दी गई वित्तीय सहायता से ऋणकर्ता द्वारा प्राप्त की गयी किसी भी परिसम्पत्ति को जमानत के रूप में मान लिया जाता है। ये बैंक छोटे-छोटे ऋण लेने वालों को एक वर्ग में ऋण देने की परिस्थिति में उपयुक्त मामलों में तीसरी पार्टी द्वारा गारंटी या जमानत दिये जाने की बजाय, सामूहिक गारंटी भी लेते हैं।

**PROPOSAL FOR SETTING UP DEVELOPMENT BANK IN ASIA AND AFRICA**

4198. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Arab Oil nations propose to set up multi-million dollar development banks in Asia and Africa, using their swollen oil revenues;

(b) whether Government had contacted the oil rich Arab countries to know the details thereof; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of Government to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir

(d) The matter is under consideration by the oil-producing countries themselves and no clear proposals have yet emerged.

**DEPOSITS OF PRIVATE SCHEDULED BANKS**

4200 SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA  
SHRI K M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of all those private scheduled banks which have an amount of one crore or more as deposits;

(b) what was the amount of deposits in each of these banks in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(c) the profits of each one of them during the 6 years, and

(d) the names of the Managing Directors and Chairman of the Board of Directors of each of these banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to

(c) The particulars as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No LT-6516/74.]

(d) The names of the Chairman/Chief Executives of these banks are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No IT-6516/74]

**विदेशी ऋणों की बकाया देय राशि**

4201. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री गंकर दयाल सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि 31 दिसम्बर, 1973 को भारत पर विदेशों का कितना ऋण था तथा भारत ने नवम्बर-दिसम्बर 1973 में इसका कितना व्याज प्रदा किया।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है जिसमें मागी गयी सूचना दी गयी है।

**विवरण**

31 दिसम्बर, 1973 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार भारत सरकार द्वारा लिये गए और बकाया ऋणों तथा नवम्बर एवं दिसम्बर 1973 में इन ऋणों के सबंध में प्रदा किये गये व्याज का देशवार व्यौरा

देश	31-12-1973 को बकाया (अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष की भूतपूर्व समता दरो के अनुसार)	(करोड़ रुपये में) प्रदा किया गया व्याज नवम्बर, 73 दिसम्बर, 1973 (वास्तविक)
1	2	3
विदेशी मुद्रा में चुकाए जाने वाले ऋण		
घास्ट्रिया	17.00	—
रेस्त्रिक्चर	13.83	0.23

	1	2	3	4
कनाडा . . . . .		264.01	0.04	0.07
डेनमार्क . . . . .		9.65	—	—
फ्रांस . . . . .		111.23	0.38	0.76
जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य . . . . .		523.26	—	9.26
इटली . . . . .		15.80	—	—
जापान . . . . .		364.05	—	0.69
नीदरलैंड . . . . .		76.49	—	—
स्वीडन . . . . .		24.12	—	—
युनाइटेड किंगडम . . . . .		800.98	4.86	0.30
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका . . . . .		2400.17	4.21	6.53
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुनर्निर्माण और विकास बैंक . . . . .		233.07	2.05	1.23
अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विकास संध . . . . .		1152.80	1.20	0.23
<b>जोड़ . . . . .</b>		<b>6006.46</b>	<b>12.74</b>	<b>19.30</b>
<b>कसोशियम-भिन्न देश</b>				
स्विटजरलैंड . . . . .		19.42	—	0.63
बहरीन . . . . .		2.12	—	—
कातार . . . . .		5.63	—	—
<b>जोड़ . . . . .</b>		<b>27.17</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.63</b>
<b>वस्तुओं के निर्यात द्वारा चुकाए जाने वाले ऋण</b>				
चेकोस्लोवाकिया . . . . .		41.46	—	—
पोलैंड . . . . .		16.49	—	—
सोवियत समाजवादी जनतंत्र संध . . . . .		284.06	—	0.08
यूगोस्लाविया . . . . .		8.83	—	—
<b>जोड़ . . . . .</b>		<b>350.84</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.08</b>
<b>हफ्तों से चुकाये जानेवाले ऋण</b>				
डेनमार्क . . . . .		1.55	—	—
संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका (पी०एल० 480 से भिन्न)* 201.94 . . . . .			0.22	0.63
—तदेव— (पी०एल० 480)* 1493.29 . . . . .			3.31	0.22
<b>जोड़ . . . . .</b>		<b>1696.78</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>0.85</b>
<b>कुल जोड़ . . . . .</b>		<b>8081.25</b>	<b>16.27</b>	<b>20.86</b>

\* 18 फरवरी, 1974 को भारत सरकार और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सरकार के बीच पब्लिक ला 480 और अन्य निधियों के बारे में हस्ताक्षरित करार के अनुसार इन ऋणों की 18 फरवरी, 1974 को जो रकमें बकाया थी, वे 18 फरवरी, 1974 को संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका की सरकार को पूर्ण रूप से चुका दी गयी थी।

# EXPORT AND IMPORT OF BOOKS THROUGH STC

4202. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation is being entrusted with the task of handling import and export of books; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The S.T.C. has been assigned a minimal supplementary role of import of costly scientific, and technical books as a step towards improving the supply position and removing some of the mal-practices in the trade. The Export of books has not been entrusted to the S.T.C.

# STEPS TO MAKE GOOD THE LOSS SUFFERED BY INDIAN AIRLINES DURING LOCK-OUT

4203. Shri P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps Government are taking to make good the losses suffered by the Indian Airlines during the recent lock-out ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAI BAHADUR) : Indian Airlines itself has taken a number of measures to improve its operational efficiency and increase productivity. These measures are expected to improve its financial position in future years.

# PROPOSAL TO COMPENSATE AIR PASSENGER FOR DELAYED FLIGHTS OF INDIAN AIRLINES

4204. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether several flights of the Indian Airlines are delayed every day;

(b) if so, the extent of such delays and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether steps are being taken by Indian Airlines to improve the situation and restore normalcy and punctuality in all the daily flights and if so, the nature thereof; and

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(d) whether Government propose to give compensation affected air passengers who lose heavily in time and even in money when the flights are frequently delayed and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAI BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). During the period 1st period 1st January to 28th February, 1974, out of a total of 5,143, 756 flights were delayed for periods excluding 30 minutes for the following reasons :—

Reason	No. of flights delayed
Engineering	62
Commercial	64
Operations	8
Weather	101
Consequential	472
Miscellaneous Causes	42
Air Traffic Control	7
	<hr/> 756

(c) Indian Airlines are taking all possible measures, within their control, to minimise delays to flights.

(d) No, Sir. The Corporation, however, provide overnight hotel accommodation for a day, in cases of cancellations of flights or disrupted flights at en-route station.

# VOLUNTARY PRICE CONTROL SCHEME RELATING TO PRICES AND DISTRIBUTION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY

4205. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a voluntary Price Control Scheme relating to prices and distribution is being negotiated between Government the textile industry;

(b) whether consumer organisations and organisations of handloom and powerloom weavers are being associated with the formulation of this policy; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not doing so ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). No voluntary price control relating to prices and distribution is being negotiated between the



Government and the Textile Industry. In the artsilk sector of this industry, however, the weavers who are predominantly in the decentralised sector consisting of handlooms and powerlooms and spinners of viscose filament yarn are negotiating between themselves continuance of the earlier agreement which expired on 31-12-1973.

#### NEGOTIATIONS FOR ACQUIRING SUITABLE AIRCRAFT FOR INDIAN AIRLINES

4206 SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry has completed its negotiations for acquiring suitable aircraft for the IAC;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Russians have of late been pressing India to purchase some of their aircraft for the Indian Airlines; and

(d) if so the reaction of Government to this Russian "sales offensive"?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). According to the draft Fifth Five Year Plan proposal Indian Airlines are to acquire 29 additional aircraft of approximately Boeing 737 capacity. In view of the current fuel crisis a complete reassessment of traffic estimate, and operating costs etc. will have to be made by the corporation. However, to cater to the immediate traffic requirements Indian Airlines have placed orders for three Boeing 737 aircraft.

(c) and (d). An offer for the sale of TU-154 aircraft has been received by Indian Airlines from M/s. Avia export and the Corporation are in the process of making a detailed evaluation.

#### FORMULATION OF SCHEME BY I. D. B. I. FOR RE-DISCOUNTING BILLS

4207. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Industrial Development Bank of India have formulated any scheme for re-discounting bills;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether the textile industry has been the greatest beneficiary;

(d) the assistance given to other industries; and

(e) whether this assistance was conditioned on export performance or whether any other condition was attached to this re-discounting assistance?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Industrial Development Bank of India introduced in April 1965, a Scheme for rediscounting of bills arising out of sale of indigenous machinery and equipment of deferred payment basis. The salient features of the Scheme are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6517/74].

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Upto 31-1-1974, textile industry was sanctioned assistance of Rs. 11412.55 lakhs which constitutes 50.9% of the total assistance of Rs. 22420.49 lakhs sanctioned under the Scheme. Industrywise distribution of the assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6517/74].

(e) The assistance under the Scheme is not linked with export performance. However, the facilities under the Scheme are also available to finance purchases of indigenous machinery meant for export against allotment of equity in foreign companies abroad.

#### REDUCTION OF FUEL UPLIFT BY AIR INDIA AT FOREIGN AIRPORTS

4208 KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether many foreign countries have asked Air India to reduce its fuel uplift from their airports as far as possible; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :** (a) and (b) Restrictions have been placed by several foreign countries on uplift of fuel by international carriers at a number of airports. The quotas permitted at the foreign stations touched by Air-India are generally adequate for their normal requirements except at Beirut and London. Air-India have consequently reduced their weekly frequency via Beirut from five to three and the London-New York-London sector of its India-USA service, is cancelled twice a month.

India has not placed any restrictions so far on the uplift of fuel by foreign airlines from our International Airports. The Director General of Civil Aviation had, however, taken a meeting with all international airlines on the reduction of fuel uplift from India. They were requested voluntarily to reduce the uplift of aviation turbine fuel from Indian Airports by 20% in the months of December, 1973, January and February 1974 as against the figures of three months during the previous year. The position in respect of aviation turbine fuel is constantly under review.

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS BY EXPORT OF READYMADE GARMENTS

**4209. SHRI RAMKANWAR :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the foreign exchange earnings by way of exports of readymade garments during the last three years year-wise,

(b) the broad features of cash and other incentives which were being given to the exporters of readymade garments of various types,

(c) whether these incentives have now been considerably reduced, and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof and whether reduction in these incentives have in anyway affected adversely the export of the readymade garments ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :** (a). Foreign exchange earned by export of readymade garments during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 was

worth Rs. 15.52 crores, Rs. 29.32 crores and Rs. 51.44 crores respectively.

(b) to (d) Cash Compensatory allowance on export of cotton readymade garments are paid by the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation, Bombay, and these have not been withdrawn. However, in view of the recent increase in the price realization available to exporters in the overseas markets, cash compensatory allowance on garments as well as other items of cotton textiles have been reduced by about half with effect from 1-10-1973. The trend of exports during the recent months has shown that the reduction in ICMF's cash assistance has not affected our garment exports adversely.

The other incentives, continue to be on the existing scales.

#### EXPORT OF TEA

**4210 SHRI RAMKANWAR :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of tea which is being presently exported; and

(b) whether there are plans to boost exports of tea to various countries ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :** (a) Exports of Tea during April-October, 1973 was 100.15 m kgs. against 122.96 m.kgs. during April-October, 1972.

(b) In order to promote tea exports, Government have taken or intend to take the following steps

(1) Abolition of export duty on tea with effect from 1st March, 1970.

(2) Rebate of excise duty at the point of export varying with price with effect from 15th April, 1970.

(3) Promotional activities by the Tea Board's offices established in London, New York, Cairo, Brussels and Sydney to create greater possibility for export of Indian tea to various traditional and new markets.

(4) Promotion of special packs of Indian tea in selected markets abroad

with the cooperation of the local blenders/packers.

(5) Advertisement through appropriate media of publicity in countries abroad.

(6) Participation in Trade Fairs and exhibitions.

(7) Exchange visits of traders and experts to promote the interest of tea.

(8) Setting up of a Tea Trading Corporation in the Public Sector for export of packeted and blended teas.

(9) Participation in Generic Promotion along with other tea producing countries and local tea trade in importing countries to increase consumption of tea as a beverage *vis-a-vis* other soft drinks.

#### EXPORTS TO USA UNDER PL 480 AGREEMENT

4211. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :

SHRI K. MALLANNA :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether United States has given its list of items which it would like to buy from India under PL 480 agreement signed in December last;

(b) if so, the particulars regarding the items, including manufactured products;

(c) whether Government have examined the list with a view to eliminating items which on their own can earn foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

#### DECLINE IN EXPORT OF TEA FROM SOUTH INDIA

4212. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the exports of tea from South India has fallen considerably in 1973 as compared to the previous year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) Export of tea from South India in 1973 declined marginally by 1.84 m.kg. from 43.78 m.kg in 1972 to 41.94 m.kg. The decline is due mainly to labour disputes in Cochin Port.

#### INDO-YUGOSLAV JOINT INDUSTRIAL VENTURES IN THIRD COUNTRIES

4213 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has initiated detailed exercises for undertaking joint industrial ventures by India and Yugoslavia in third countries; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) India and Yugoslavia have agreed to encourage setting up of industrial Joint ventures in third countries, by mutual cooperation. The work in regard to identification of field, and examination of concrete areas and projects required creation of a suitable machinery. The two Governments have since decided to set up a Sub-Committee on economic co-operation in third countries for the purpose.

#### राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को घाटा

4214. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनको इस समय घाटा हो रहा है तथा वे अपना घाटा कब तक पूरा कर लेंगे; और

(ख) उनको घाटा होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशबन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) वर्ष 1972 के अन्त तक किसी भी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक को हानि नहीं हुई। बैंकों के वर्ष 1973 के खातों को, जो 31-12-73 को बंद किये गये थे, अभी तक अंतिम रूप

नहीं दिया गया है और इसलिए, इस समय उनके कार्य-परिणामों के बारे में बनाना कठिन है।

(ख) प्रश्न उत्पन्न नहीं होता।

गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों में स्थापित किए गए औद्योगिक संयुक्त उपक्रम

4215. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों में कुल कितने औद्योगिक संयुक्त उपक्रम स्थापित किये गये, और

(ख) उन उद्योगों के नाम तथा सख्या क्या है जिन्होंने उत्पादन चालू कर दिया है तथा उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ ये उद्योग स्थापित किये गये हैं?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों में संयुक्त उद्यम स्थापित करने के लिये भारत सरकार द्वारा 56 प्रस्तापनाएँ अनुमोदित की गई थीं।

(ख) अनुमोदित की गई 56 प्रस्तापनाओं में से 9 ने उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है जिनका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है —

क्रमांक	सहयोग का क्षेत्र	भारतीय सहयोगी	देश का नाम
1	वस्त्र	मैसर्स आर० के० ग्रुप, बम्बई।	भारिशस
2	टाइम तथा आटोमोबाइल चने	मैसर्स एल० जी० बालकृष्णन एण्ड ब्रदर्स, कोयम्बटूर।	मलेशिया
3	साइकिल तथा औद्योगिक चने	मैसर्स मुरुगप्पा एण्ड सम, मद्रास।	„
4	अगराग तथा भेषजीय पदार्थ	मैसर्स सिपला, बम्बई।	„
5	नाइ-नेल प्रभाजक मयल	मैसर्स बरार आयाल इंडस्ट्रीज, बम्बई।	„
6	स्टील फाउन्डरी	मैसर्स मुकुन्द आयरन एण्ड स्टील, बम्बई।	„
7	आटा मिल	मैसर्स वेलेम फलोर मिल्स	फिजी
8	बिल्डर्स हाइड्रवेयर	मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान टूल, इंडस्ट्रीज, यमन अरब गणराज्य बम्बई।	„
9	जलपान गृह	मैसर्स घई लाम्बा कंटेरिंग कंसल्टेन्ट्स (प्रा०) लि०	संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका

एशिया' 72 पर हुआ व्यय तथा उससे हुई आय

4216. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एशिया' 72 पर वास्तव में कुल कितना व्यय हुआ तथा उससे कुल कितनी आय हुई; और

(ख) क्या एशिया' 72 के कारण विदेशों से कुछ वस्तुओं की सप्लाई के लिये आर्डर मिले और यदि हाँ तो किन-किन देशों से और कितनी-कितनी धनराशि की कौन-कौन सी वस्तुएँ मगाने के लिए?

बाणिज्य मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 28 फरवरी, 1974 तक एशिया' 72 पर हुआ कुल व्यय 8 19 करोड़ रु० तथा उससे हुई कुल आय 2.23 करोड़

६० तथा स्थायी परिसंपत्तियां लगभग ६.०० करोड़ रु० मूल्य की हैं।

(ख) जी, हां। एशिया '72 के दौरान सम्पन्न किए गए निर्वात कबाड़ियों का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा है। [प्रणालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या Lt 6518/174] पांचवीं योजना में रणकपुर पर्यटक केन्द्र (राजस्थान) के विकास का प्रस्ताव

4217. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटक और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या जिला पाली, राजस्थान में रणकपुर नामक एक पर्यटक केन्द्र है,

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार पांचवी योजनावधि में इसका विकास करने का है; और

(ग) क्या वहां पर यात्रियों के लिये कोई शानदार होटल निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :

(क) जिला पाली में रणकपुर में एक प्रसिद्ध जैन मन्दिर स्थित है।

(ख) पर्यटन विभाग रणकपुर में पहले ही बिजली की लाइन बिछाने के लिये ०.८५ लाख रुपये का व्यय कर चुका है।

(ग) रणकपुर में सरकारी क्षेत्र में फिनहाल किस्ती पर्यटक होटल की स्थापना का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

#### DIFFICULTIES FACED BY EXPORTERS OF COTTON WASTE

4218. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether exporters of cotton waste are hand pressed to meet their earlier commitments in view of a sharp fall in supplies and a big surge in prices thereof;

(b) whether there has been any loss in the production of waste and its arrivals due to the textile strike in Bombay; and

(c) if so, whether Government will consider to bring down the export duty on soft waste with a view to encouraging its exports to hard currency areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No such difficulties have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) The reduction in production of waste and its arrivals would normally flow during the period of the textile strike.

(c) As cotton waste is required for production of yarn both for domestic and export needs, Government do not consider it necessary to bring down export duty on soft waste.

#### CHEATING OF COTTON GROWERS BY TRADING FIRMS IN MADHYA PRADESH

4219 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state -

(a) whether certain trading firms in Madhya Pradesh, particularly from Pandhurna and Burhanpur, which offered to pay prices in the region of Rs. 500 to Rs. 550 per quintal for cotton, paid only advance instalments to growers, and after receiving the full quantity contracted for, simply disappeared; and

(b) whether these trading firms are nowhere to be treated now, and if so, the salient features regarding the steps proposed by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No such report has been received by the Government

(b) Does not arise

#### IMPOSITION OF ADDITIONAL EXCISE DUTY IN PLACE OF SALES TAX ON SILK FABRICS

4220 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state -

(a) whether his Ministry has rejected a plea for the imposition of additional excise duty in place of sales tax on silk fabrics;

(b) if so, whether differential rates of sales tax, particularly the lower rates in Delhi, affected adversely the revenue potential of other States and led to diversion of trade; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) In the joint meeting of the 4 Regional Councils for Sales Tax and State Excise Duties held recently, a suggestion was made for the levy of additional excise duty on silk fabrics. However there was no general consensus, on this matter. The additional excise duty which was originally imposed in 1961 was withdrawn in 1965 in view of the meagre revenue derived therefrom as also on account of administrative difficulties in controlling a large number of small power loom factories.

(b) No, Sir. The rate of sales tax on handloom silk fabrics, which constitute the bulk of trade in silk fabrics is not lower in Delhi as compared to other neighbouring States except Haryana.

(c) Does not arise.

#### IMPORT OF DRY FRUIT

4221. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government had decided to restrict dry fruit imports by the established import house, to 20 per cent of their best year of imports while permitting at the same time, the new comers to bring in fruits within an individual ceiling of Rs. 25,000; and

(b) whether in the absence of regular banking facilities in Afghanistan, importers have to pay the Afghan exporters in cash for all their purchases, either of dry fruits or asafoetida and this they do so by buying the Afghan currency in the unofficial market where the exchange rate is fluctuating quite high; and if so, the facilities Government have proposed to extend to the traders in such circumstances?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a). There is no restriction in imports of dry fruits during a year. It is the value of the first Customs Clearance Permit which has been limited in the case of approved importers to 25 per cent of the value of the best year's imports and to a value of Rs. 25,000 in the case of "new comers". It was, however, open for an "approved importer" if he found it more advantageous to claim a Customs Clearance Permit in the category of "new comers" to do so provided he did not also claim a Customs Clearance Permit as an "Approved Importer".

(b) According to the Trade Arrangement mutually agreed between the two Government's payment for imports of dry fruits, asafoetida etc. from Afghanistan is made through the export of Indian goods of equivalent value.

#### PRODUCTION AND EXPORT OF TEXTILES

4222. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether his Ministry is considering measures for increasing production and export of Textiles during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Yes Sir.

#### मंत्रियों द्वारा आयातित कारों का प्रयोग

4223. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि आयातित कारों का प्रयोग करने वाले मंत्री कौन-कौन से हैं।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : निम्नलिखित मंत्री उन आयातित मोटरकारों का प्रयोग अभी भी कर रहे हैं, जो उनको पहले ही दी गई थी।

1. श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद, खाद्य और कृषि मंत्री।
2. श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण, वित्त मंत्री।

3. श्री अरार० के ० खाडिलकर,  
पूर्ति तथा पुर्नवास मंत्री ।

4. श्री अरविन्द नेतम,  
समाज कल्याण उप मंत्री ।

सरकार की नीति यह रही है कि आयातित मोटर कारों का उपयोग न्यायाचार और ऐसी ही अन्य आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए शनैः-शनैः कम किया जाय । हाल में इस प्रकार की हिदायतें जारी की गई हैं कि विदेश मंत्रालय, वाणिज्य मंत्रालय भारतीय पर्यटन विकास निगम को छोड़कर, भविष्य में जब कोई आयातित मोटरकार बदलने योग्य हो जाती है तो उसके बदले में भारत में बनी मोटरकार दी जानी चाहिए ।

**PROPOSAL TO OPEN MARKETING CENTRES IN COOCH BEHAR AND JALPAIGURI BY J.C.I.**

4224. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of offices opened by the Jute Corporation of India in the District of Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri;

(b) whether the Jute Corporation of India propose to open more marketing centres in those two Districts during the year 1974; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the total number of employees working in these two Districts separately, with their scale of pay, qualifications and experiences and how many of them belong to the District of Cooch Behar and Jalpaiguri ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**APPOINTMENTS MADE IN THE OFFICE J.C.I.**

4225. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaint regarding appointments

made in the office of the Jute Corporation of India; and if so, the steps taken thereon;

(b) the total number of employees of the Jute Corporation of India in its head office at Calcutta in various grades, their qualifications and the manner in which they have been appointed;

(c) the total number of employees outside the head office at Calcutta with number of units and the manner of appointments therein; and

(d) whether educated persons belonging to cultivators and jute growers' families have not been properly considered for appointments ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No specific complaint has been received by Government.

(b) There were 190 employees (Officers 30 and Staff 160) in the Headquarters office of the JCI at Calcutta as on 31-1-1974. They have been appointed after observing accepted procedure of recruitment and have the requisite qualifications for the posts.

(c) As on 31-1-1974, there were 195 employees in the 5 regional Offices of JCI outside Calcutta and 150 employees in the 30 DPC. They were recruited after observing accepted procedures of recruitment.

(d) All applicants were considered on merits.

**PROPOSAL TO REVIEW THE WORKING OF J.C.I.**

4226. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state whether Government propose to review the working of the Jute Corporation of India and fix responsibility for failure of the proper functioning of the Corporation and take other necessary action ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): The performance of Jute Corporation of India is constantly under review at the Board level and by Government. As the Corporation is in the

process of building up, certain teething troubles have been in evidence and hence the question of fixing up responsibility does not arise.

#### MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICES FOR JUTE

4227. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the minimum support price for jute fixed by Government is far too low than even bare minimum price for raw jute and in comparison to high prices of all essential commodities;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to review the prices and to make the minimum prices more remunerative; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Minimum support price for jute for the current season was fixed at Rs. 125 per quintal of Assam bottom variety on the basis of the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission which took all relevant factors into account before making their recommendation. However the JCI had been directed to conduct its operations in such a way as to ensure a price of Rs. 157.68 per quintal on an average for the Assam bottom variety at Calcutta.

(b) and (c) The Agricultural Prices Commission is currently examining the question of fixation of minimum support price for jute during the next season in the light of all relevant factors.

#### PURCHASE OF TOBACCO FROM TOBACCO GROWERS BY TOBACCO DEVELOPMENT BOARD

4228. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to constitute the Tobacco Development Board or Corporation for total purchase of tobacco from tobacco growers and thereby to offer remunerative prices for tobacco throughout the country;

(b) the reasons for excluding tobacco growers of West Bengal and Assam from various subsidy schemes of Government and whether Government will reconsider the issue and offer equal subsidy schemes and other measures to West Bengal; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) It is proposed to set up a statutory Tobacco Board and necessary legislation indicating also the functions of the Board will be introduced in the Parliament shortly.

(b) and (c) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Cigar Wrapper Tobacco providing subsidies for construction of curing barns-cum-storage room seedlings, pesticides and fumigation is already being implemented in Cooch-Bihar District of West Bengal. Since the subsidies being provided under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of tobacco are intended to raise the production of exportable types of tobacco, these have not so far been extended to Assam where this variety is not grown.

#### AMALGAMATION OF NEW CITIZEN BANK OF INDIA WITH THE BANK OF BARODA

4229 : SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the New Citizen Bank of India was amalgamated with the Bank of Baroda in April, 1961;

(b) what percentage of the deposits and interest thereon of the account holders and the value of shares of the New Citizen Bank of India has been paid by the Bank of Baroda and when;

(c) when both these categories of creditors will be paid in full; and

(d) what was the total value of the assets and liabilities of the New Citizen Bank at the time of amalgamation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a). Yes, Sir.



(b) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India has reported that, at the time of amalgamation the net book value of assets excluding accumulated losses amounted to Rs. 288.09 lakhs as against the total outside liabilities of Rs. 293.89 lakhs and paid-up share capital of Rs. 16.16 lakhs.

Since the commencement of the scheme of amalgamation, the aggregate pro-rata payment made by the Bank of Baroda to the depositors of the New Citizen Bank of India (exclusive of initial preferential payment of Rs. 250 per depositor) amounts to 79.19 per cent.

No interest has been paid on deposits, as interest is not payable under the scheme of amalgamation.

The question of making any payment to the shareholders of the New Citizen Bank of India does not arise as the depositor of the bank have not been paid in full.

#### INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE OF NATIONALISED BANKS

4230. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the expenditure under the following heads in each of the nationalised banks and the State Bank of India during 1971-72 and 1972-73:

- (i) salary of the staff;
- (ii) payment for overtime; and
- (iii) payment for other allowance;

(b) the expenditure on these counts in each of these banks during the two years preceding nationalisation;

(c) the reasons for the sharp increase in the expenditure on account of payment of overtime allowance; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to curb this rising expenditure on overtime allowance ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Available information as furnished by the Banks for the years 1967, 1968

1971 and 1972 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6519/74.]

(c and (d) The main reasons given by the banks for payment of overtime are :

(i) the augmentation of staff not keeping pace with work requirements as recruitment formalities take time;

(ii) seasonal nature of certain type of work;

(iii) work flow not being even and the need for each day's work to be finished on the same day;

(iv) more than normal absenteeism;

(v) agitation by employees during working hours;

(vi) non-cooperation on the part of employees;

(vii) time taken by the newly appointed staff to acquire proficiency; and

(viii) insistence on the part of employees to do certain types of work only on payment of overtime.

These banks have generally reported that while it is not possible to eliminate completely the grant of overtime payments to the employees, steps have been taken by them to restrict overtime work by adopting various measures including tightening of supervision, fixing of ceilings on overtime per office as well as per individual employee, a more equitable distribution of work and provision of additional staff to such branches where it is needed.

#### IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CRISIS ON MONETARY SYSTEM IN INDIA

4231. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what is the nature and ramifications of the present International Monetary crisis;

(b) how far is our monetary system affected by this crisis; and

(c) what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to safeguard our interest from the evil effects of world crisis ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):** (a) Following the suspension of the convertibility of the dollar into gold by the United States in August 1971, the system of orderly exchange rates, which prevailed under the Bretton Woods system, gave way to unsettled international monetary conditions marked by frequent changes in exchange rates and massive movements of short-term funds of a speculative nature. At present the major currencies of the world are floating so that the absence of any internationally agreed limits on the margin of fluctuations leads to uncertainties in the exchange rates for those currencies.

(b) and (c) India has a fixed central rate at Rs 18 9677 per one Pound Sterling and transactions in Sterling are conducted at rates which are within the permissible margin of 2.25 per cent above or below the central rate. However, for currencies other than the Pound Sterling the exchange rates are liable to fluctuations depending on their cross rates derived through the Pound Sterling. The adoption of a fixed central rate since December 1971 has helped in minimising the impact of exchange rate uncertainties by insulating that segment of foreign trade which is denominated in terms of the Pound Sterling. The movements in the exchange markets are kept under continuous review and any corrective action, as and when necessary, to safeguard our national interests, will be taken.

**SELECTION OF AIRCRAFT FOR AIR INDIA AND INDIAN AIRLINES**

**4232 SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT-  
SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN**

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether both Air India and Indian Airlines are in need of additional aircraft and if so, to what extent;

(b) whether the selection of aircrafts for purchase has been made;

(c) if so, the result of the selection; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):** (a) to (d). According to the draft Fifth Five Year Plan proposals Air-India are to acquire three wide-bodied sub-sonic aircraft and Indian Airlines 29 additional aircraft equivalent to Boeing 737 capacity. In view of the current fuel crisis complete reassessment of traffic estimates and operating costs etc. will need to be made by the two Corporations. To cater to immediate traffic requirements, however, Indian Airlines have placed orders for three Boeing 737 aircraft.

**कपड़ा आयुक्त द्वारा प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किया जाना**

**4234. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री ग्वालियर की एक कपड़ा मिल द्वारा गैर-कानूनी ढंग से 60 लाख रुपये कमाने के बारे में 7 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 385 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या कपड़ा आयुक्त का प्रतिवेदन इस बीच सरकार को प्राप्त हो गया है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं?

**बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) :** (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) यह पता चला है कि ब्रिटेन को निर्यात की जाने वाली कपड़े के "धान" की 40 गांठों, जोकि गज की तह के धानों में थी, निर्यात अस्वीकृत हो जाने से स्वदेशी बाजार में बेच दी गई थी। स्वदेशी बाजार में बिज्जी के लिए कपड़े पर मोहर लगाते समय भूल से, लम्बाई को गजों से मीटरों में परिवर्तित करना रह गया था। जब मिल प्राधिकारियों का ध्यान इस भूल की ओर गया तो उन्होंने उनके द्वारा बसूल की गई अधिक राशि को लौटाने के लिए अपनी ओर से उपयुक्त कदम उठाये। अतः कुल राशि केवल 8000 रुपये थी तथा सम्बद्ध पार्टियों को पहले ही लौटा दी गई है।

मैसर्स जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स द्वारा जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य (एफ० आर० जी०) को तकनीकी जानकारी देना

4235. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या बाणिज्य मंत्री मैसर्स जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स द्वारा जर्मन संघीय गणराज्य (एफ० आर० जी०) को तकनीकी जानकारी देने के बारे में 21 दिसम्बर, 1973 के अतारौकित प्रश्न संख्या 5794 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि -

(क) क्या इस बीच जानकारी एकत्र कर ली गई है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने मैसर्स जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स को जर्मन डेमोक्रेटिक रिपब्लिक को एथलीन ग्लाइकोल की तकनीकी जानकारी दिये जाने की किम तिथि को अनुमति दी ?

बाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग) . मै० जे० के० सिन्थेटिक्स ने पश्चिम जर्मनी को कुल 247,000 ड्यूस मार्क मूल्य का ग्लाइकोल रिकवरी संयंत्र मंजूर किया। यह कीमत प्रोमेस विवरण पी० आई० डायग्राम, ड्राइंग आदि सहित उपस्कर तथा इंजीनियरी की कीमत है कंपनी ने बताया है कि उन्हें 247,000 ड्यूस मार्क की पूरी कीमत प्राप्त हो गई है।

#### EXPORT OF SILVER SHEETS

4236. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI P. M. MEHTA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision to permit export of silver bullion, silver sheets and plates was taken only when the prices of silver had gone high in the world market;

(b) if so, to what extent it is likely to earn foreign exchange for India; and

(c) how many licenses have been issued in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It would be difficult to give any quantitative assessment at this stage.

(c) General permission to export silver has been granted under the Export Trade Control. Export will be subject to the normal requirement of repatriation of sale proceeds. No special license are required for exporting silver.

#### TRADING PROFITS MADE BY IRMAC

4237. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state .

(a) whether setting up of Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre has given good results so far;

(b) if so, to what extent it has resulted in trading profits during 1973; and

(c) whether Industrial Raw Materials Assistance Centre proposes to supply critical imported raw materials to manufacturing exporters to help in strengthening their export efforts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 23.3 lakhs in nine months (April-December 1973).

(c) Yes, Sir.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR TO BE HELD IN INDIA FROM 14-11-74

4238. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :  
SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which are expected to participate in the International Trade Fair to be held in India from the 14th November, 1974; and

(b) whether all the arrangements have been made in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) Invitations have been extended to all the countries of the world with whom India has diplomatic relations, Bulgaria, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Iraq, Italy, Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have so far conveyed their decision to participate in the Fair USSR USA. Algeria and Japan are in active touch with the Fair Organisation regarding their participation. Replies from other countries are awaited.

(b) The basic infrastructure consisting of road, services and utilities is already existing in the grounds. Any special requirement of participants will be considered on merits.

#### EXPORT OF HANDICRAFTS DURING 1972-73

4239 SHRI R. N. BARMAN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the State-wise export of handicrafts from the country during 1972-73 upto January, 1974, and

(b) the steps taken to accelerate the handicraft exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) State-wise data of export of handicrafts is not maintained. However, the total exports of handicrafts other than gem and jewellery items during 1972-73 and April 1973 to January, 1974 amounted to Rs. 5180.73 lakhs and Rs. 4534.52 lakhs respectively.

(b) A number of steps have been taken to accelerate the handicraft exports. The important among them are —

(i) Under the Import Trade Control policy, import replenishment is given on export of handicrafts for making raw material available to handicraft exporters.

(ii) There is a provision of drawbacks of duty on imported raw materials and components used for the production.

(iii) An air-freight subsidy on export of hand woven woollen carpets and handicrafts is allowed at the rate of 5% of the f.o.b. value of the goods or Rs. 1 per kilo, whichever is less, if the goods are carried by Indian flag carriers.

(iv) A cash assistance on export of carpets whose f.o.b. value is Rs. 150 and above per sq. metre is allowed at 10% of the f.o.b. value.

(v) Special facilities are available to the exporters of handicrafts by way of their classification as non-traditional items of export.

(vi) Sales cum study teams are sent abroad to study market conditions abroad.

(vii) Display of handicrafts in the International Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

#### OVERTIME AND WAGES PAID TO GROUND AND AIR STAFF OF INDIAN AIRLINES AS COMPARED TO ANNUAL INCOME

4240 SHRI R. N. BARMAN

SHRI MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the total amount paid to the staff of Indian Airlines by way of overtime during 1973, and

(b) whether the wages paid to ground and air staff of Indian Airlines are commensurate with the annual income derived from domestic flights?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) A sum of Rs. 347 lakhs was paid by Indian Airlines to their employees on account of overtime, excess flying pay and holiday pay from 1-1-1973 to 31-12-1973.

(b) The wage structure of the employees of Indian Airlines is not directly related to the annual revenue of the Corporation.

**INDIAN AIRLINES' SERVICE TO PORT BLAIR  
VIA MADRAS**

4241. **SHRI R. N. BARMAN** : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to extend the facility of Indian Airlines' service to Port Blair via Madras route;

(b) whether any test flights have been undertaken; and

(c) if so, with what results?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)** : (a) and (b). No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा नर्मदा जल परियोजना  
को ऋण दिया जाना**

4242. **श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जीवन बीमा निगम ने इंदौर स्थित नर्मदा जल परियोजना के लिये कितना ऋण देना स्वीकार किया है; और

(ख) तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी) : (क) और (ख). जीवन बीमा निगम ने राज्य सरकार को बता दिया है कि परियोजना के सभी पहलुओं की पूरी जांच करने के बाद ही इन्दौर जल प्रदाय योजना के लिये 7 करोड़ रुपये तक के ऋण पर विचार किया जा सकता है। जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा अतिरिक्त व्ययों की प्रतिकक्षा की जा रही है।

**PAYMENT OF SALARY TO EMPLOYEES OF  
INDIAN AIRLINES**

4243. **DR. RANEN SEN** :

**SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY** :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Indian Airlines did not pay the arrears of salary due to the employees upto 23rd November, 1973;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action being taken for payment of salary to employees for the lock-out period ?

**THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR)** : (a) and (b) Salaries up to 23-11-73 have been paid to the employees who have resumed duty. Action is in hand to clear the dues of the rest.

(c) On the principle of 'No work no pay' the employees are not entitled to the payment of salary for the period of the lock-out.

**ORDERS SECURED BY M.M.T.C. FOR SUPPLY  
IRON ORE**

4244. **DR. RANFEN SEN** : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the salient features of the orders secured by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation from various countries for supply of iron ore at competitive prices ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE)** Besides the long and short term contracts concluded by MMTC for supply of iron ore to Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, orders have been secured for supply of 1.6 million tons of various grades of iron ore for shipment during September 1973 to May, 1975 to West European countries. Orders for supply of about 3 million tonnes of iron ore including an optional quantity of 0.4 million tonnes during 1974 have also been secured from Bulgaria and Rumania. The export prices against these contracts are higher by 27% to 50% depending on the grade of ore than the corresponding prices obtained last year.

**आगरा, फतहपुर सीकरी तथा जयपुर के निकट-  
वर्ती स्थानों को सुन्दर बनाने सम्बन्धी कार्यकारी  
बल**

4245. **श्री जगन्नाथ चन्दाकर** : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री ह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आगरा, फतहपुर सीकरी तथा जयपुर के निकटवर्ती स्थानों को सुन्दर बनाने सम्बन्धी कार्य के लिये एक कार्यकारी दल गठित किया गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर कितना व्यय होगा ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख). आगरा-फतहपुर सीकरी भरतपुर क्षेत्र और जयपुर में स्मारकों के वातावरण में सुधार करने के बारे में राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों से हुए विचार-विमर्श के दौरान उन्हें पर्यटन के महा निदेशक की अध्यक्षता में गठित होने वाली कृत्तिक दल (टास्क फोर्स) के विचार के लिये व्यापक प्रस्ताव तैयार करने का सुझाव दिया गया था । कृत्तिक दल (टास्क फोर्स) द्वारा इन योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप देने के पश्चात् ही इन केन्द्रों के सुधार पर होने वाले व्यय को निर्धारित किया जायेगा तथा यही कृत्तिक दल इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन का उत्तरदायित्व भी सम्बन्धित विभिन्न अधिकरणों को सौंपेगा ।

#### MODERNIZATION OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS

4246. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Cotton Mills Federation has been asked to formulate proposals for modernisation of Textile Mills for the next five years;

(b) if so, why Governments own machinery to assess the problem of modernising the textile mills has not been utilised; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating to build up its own machinery to go into this problem in this industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) : (a) No. Sir. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation was advised to ask its constituent mills to formulate their modernisation programmes for the next 5 years and inform the Textile Commissioner, so that Government could make a realistic assessment of the modernisation requirements over the Fifth Plan period.

(b) As far as Government managed mills are concerned, the National Textile Corporation has already made an assessment of the immediate modernisation requirements

(c) Does not arise.

#### FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS BY TEXTILE INDUSTRY

4247. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Textile Mills in the country, State-wise;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by this industry during last three years; and

(c) the contribution of Government for modernising the industry during the said period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C GEORGE) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Foreign exchange earned by the export of cotton textiles during the years 1971, 1972 and 1973 was worth Rs. 109.36 crores, Rs. 150.09 crores and Rs. 195 crores respectively.

(c) Modernisation of the industry other than mills under Government management have to be financed by the internal resources of the industry and available institutional financing and as such the question of Government directly contributing to it does not arise.

## STATEMENT

The State-wise number of cotton textile mills in India as on 31-10-1973 is given below:

Sl. No.	State	Number of Mills		
		Spinning	Composite	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh . . . . .	30	3	33
2.	Assam . . . . .	2	—	2
3.	Bihar . . . . .	4	1	5
4.	Gujarat . . . . .	27	90	117
5.	Haryana . . . . .	9	2	11
6.	Jammu & Kashmir . . . . .	1	—	1
7.	Karnataka . . . . .	19	11	30
8.	Kerala . . . . .	23	5	28
9.	Madhya Pradesh . . . . .	6	17	23
10.	Maharashtra . . . . .	28	79	107
11.	Orissa . . . . .	4	1	5
12.	Punjab . . . . .	6	2	8
13.	Rajasthan . . . . .	10	11	21
14.	Tamil Nadu . . . . .	188	24	212
15.	Uttar Pradesh . . . . .	18	16	34
16.	West Bengal . . . . .	22	18	40
17.	Delhi . . . . .	—	4	4
18.	Pondicherry . . . . .	2	3	5
19.	Goa . . . . .	1	—	1
TOTAL . . . . .		400	287	687

## MISUSE OF IMPORT LICENCES

4248. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to amend the law providing punishment for offences connected with the misuse of import licences;

(b) the number of cases of misusing of the import licences which have come to the notice of Government during last three years; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There is a proposal that in addition to the existing penal provisions, in the Imports & Exports (Control) Act and the Orders issued thereunder the Import Control authorities may be vested with powers or adjudication where misuse of import licence has been proved. The proposal is under consideration.

(b) 1154.

(c) Action has been taken under the Imports Control Order by way of debarment from obtaining import licences/allot-

ments of imported material for specified periods. In addition, prosecution has been launched in some cases.

**INSPECTION OF STATE BANK OF BIKANER  
AND JAIPUR BY INSPECTORS OF RESERVE  
BANK OF INDIA**

**4249. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
SINGH .**

**SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an inspection of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur was conducted by inspectors of Reserve Bank of India in 1973 and also by State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in respect of irregularities and forgeries pointed out in the inspection report?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that it had carried out an inspection of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur under section 35 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 during 1973, with particular reference to the bank's position as on the 31st December, 1972. Reserve Bank of India has, in this connection, stated that while the inspection report is under its scrutiny and will be finalised shortly the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has already been advised on the basis of a preliminary report on the inspection to take energetic and effective steps for rectifying a number of deficiencies and that the bank is already taking action in this regard. Reserve Bank of India has further reported that, so far as frauds are concerned the bank itself has initiated necessary steps for recovering the amounts or for proceeding against the erring officials in all cases.

State Bank of India has reported that it had also conducted an inspection during the period late 1972 to early 1973 and the irregularities pointed out in the Report are mainly procedural in nature and steps have been taken to rectify them. According to the State Bank while no case of

forgery has been brought out in the inspection report, certain cases of frauds have been pointed out. The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur was already aware of these and had already taken action thereon.

**ENQUIRY CONDUCTED BY VIGILANCE OFFICER  
OF STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR  
INTO THE AFFAIRS OF LOCAL BRANCHES OF  
DELHI**

**4250. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR  
SINGH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Vigilance Officer of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur conducted enquiries into the affairs of local branches at Delhi and Government Accounts Section in 1973, and

(b) if so, the main features of the enquiry reports and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that its Chief Vigilance Officer has enquired into allegations concerning certain irregularities in the purchase of stationery in its Government Accounts Section and its New Delhi branch and also in respect of certain advances to small scale industrial units sanctioned by its New Rohtak Road, New Delhi branch. According to the bank, his reports revealed certain procedural lapses on the part of some officials of the bank and that further action in this respect is under the bank's examination.

**SITTING UP OF NEW JUTE MILLS**

**4251 SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs has advocated the setting up of new jute mills preferably at ports to build up capacity for domestic consumption and export; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) Suggestion has been made to set up new jute



mills, by various organisations and for the time being the capacity in the existing jute mills after repaired modernisation and that in the pipeline are sufficient for meeting the projected demand.

**COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONS OF COMMITTEE SET UP TO LOOK AFTER THE INTERESTS OF JUTE GROWERS**

**4252. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :**  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee has been set up by Government to look after the jute growers' interest and to suggest smooth functioning of the fibre trade;

(b) if so, its composition and functions; and

(c) the time by which its report is likely to be submitted to Government ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee consisted of the Jute Commissioner as Chairman. Representatives of the Union Ministries of Commerce, Finance and Agriculture and Cooperation Representatives of the State Government of West Bengal, A-sam, Bihar and Orissa, Representative of National Cooperative Development Corporation and two senior officers of the Jute Corporation of India as Members. The Committee was to enquire into the problems of raw jute marketing and to work out the strategy for purchase operations of the JCI during the next season.

(c) The Committee submitted its report in February, 1974.

**REIMPOSITION OF STOCK RESTRICTIONS OF COTTON**

**4253. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI :**  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to reimpose stock restrictions in order to keep the runaway cotton prices under control.

(b) whether Government are aware that the hoarding tendency among certain top-grade mills in primarily responsible for the continuous bullish trend in the last few weeks; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take in a situation when imports are bleak and domestic crop is being steadily scaled down, even while consumption is on the rise ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :** (a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Govt. at present.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government are constantly reviewing the situation.

**CAMPAIGN TO PROMOTE TOURISM**

**4254. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL :**

**SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD :**

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether a major campaign has been launched abroad to promote tourism in this country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the scheme and the expenditure to be incurred on it ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :**  
(a) and (b). Promotion of Tourism abroad is a continuous process. Promotional campaigns are launched every year in different countries by our tourist offices in consultation with their advertising agencies on the basis of their knowledge of the local markets. Our campaigns have been very effective as is evident from the fact that India had about 20% growth in tourist traffic compared with the world average of 8 to 9 per cent. A sum of Rs. 95.7 lakhs approximately has been spent on overseas publicity by Government of India Tourist Offices during the year 1973-74.

**FINANCING FACILITIES OF RBI FOR FOOD PROCUREMENT**4255 **SHRI ARVIND M PATEL**  
**SHRI D P JADEJA**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) what are the different financing facilities extended by the Reserve Bank of India for food procurement, and

(b) the salient features of the scheme about different rates of interest introduced recently for small farmers?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI)** (a) The financing of food procurement operations of the public procurement agencies like the Food Corporation of India, State Governments, and their agencies is being undertaken by the public sector commercial banks and a few private sector commercial banks under a consortium arrangement. The Reserve Bank of India has also constituted a committee of bankers in December 1972 comprising the representatives of the Reserve Bank of India and some other member banks to ensure equitable distribution of food procurement credit among the commercial banks in the consortium arrangement.

(b) Under the scheme of Differential Interest Rate the public sector banks grant loans at the concessional rate of 4½% to landless labourers and farmers whose holdings do not exceed one acre in the case of irrigated land and 2.5 acres in the case of non-irrigated land. Apart from this general scheme of Differential Interest Rate many of the public sector banks have introduced schemes of graded rates of interest on the basis of the size of the holding of the borrowers. While there are minor variations in the terms and conditions prescribed by different banks, basically the endeavour is to finance small farmer with holdings of 2½ acres of irrigated lands or 5 acres of non-irrigated lands at concessional rates of interest.

**PROGRAMMES OF PRODUCTION, RESEARCH AND MARKETING OF COTTON**4256 **SHRI ARVIND M PATEL**  
**SHRI VEKARIA**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether United Nations Development Programme has informed India and other member countries that it will assist national and international programmes on production research and marketing of cotton in order to make it competitive with synthetic fibre and other substitutes in the world's market

(b) if so the reaction of Government thereto and

(c) how will it benefit India?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN)** (a) to (c) The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has sent to the Government of India a copy of the UNDP Administrator's Fact Finding Mission's report on an Integrated Programme for Cotton Research & Development and requested that the views of the Government of India thereon might be communicated to them in order to facilitate consideration of the extent to which and the manner in which UNDP could offer assistance in this matter. The report is included in the agenda of the plenary meeting of the International Cotton Advisory Committee to be held in London next month. The UNDP Mission's report is under examination by the Ministry of Finance in consultation with the other Ministries concerned.

**TOTAL VALUE OF ARTIFICIAL YARN IMPORTED THROUGH STC AND OTHER AGENCIES DURING 1972-73**4257 **SHRI ARVIND M PATEL**  
**SHRI D P JADEJA**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) the total value of artificial yarn imported through STC and other agencies during 1972-73,

(b) the names of the parties to whom the yarn has been allotted, quality-wise and quantity-wise;

(c) whether any condition was put for allotment and if so, what; and

(d) the names of the defaulters and the action taken, if any, against them?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :** (a) Rs. 322.57 lakhs.

(b) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**DEVELOPMENT OF TOURIST CENTRES IN HILLY AND FOREST AREAS PARTICULARLY IN GUJARAT**

**4258. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL, SHRI VEKARIA :**

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any programme for the development of tourist centres in the hilly and forest areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the names of the places selected for the purpose in Gujarat State?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sasan Gir Wild Life Sanctuary has been selected for development in the Central Sector.

**EXEMPTION OF CREDIT TO EXPORT SECTOR FROM QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTION ON CREDIT EXPANSION**

**4259 SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has decided to exempt credit to the export sector from the quantitative ceiling on credit expansion; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Reserve Bank of India has advised the scheduled commercial banks, by its circular dated the 11th January, 1974 that the expansion in export credit (both pre-shipment and post-shipment) over the average level of such credit during the period of January—September 1973 will not be included in the aggregate quantitative ceiling earlier fixed for increase in non-food credit during the current busy season. The Reserve Bank will also provide further increased refinance facilities, strictly discretionary, on a bank-by-bank basis after reviewing the bank's performance in the export sector and the sectoral deployment of its credit.

**APPLICATIONS FOR IMPORT OF MACHINERY UNDER THE LIBERALISED SCHEME FOR INDIAN NATIONALS RETURNING FROM ABROAD**

**4260 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : SHRI D. D. DESAI :**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of applications received for import of machinery under the liberalised scheme from Indian nationals returning from or residing abroad;

(b) how many licences have been issued till December, 1973;

(c) for what other items licences have been issued; and

(d) the total value of the licences issued?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :** (a) to (d) Up-to-date data would indicate that 282 applications were received. Against these, 211 licences have been issued for import of machinery and raw material permitted under the scheme valued at Rs. 64 crores.

**IMPORT OF CAPITAL GOODS**

**4261. SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced a new procedure for import of capital goods;

(b) if so, whether it has come into force from 1st January, 1974;

(c) how far this is going to cut down delays in the issue of licences; and

(d) salient features of the new procedure?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :** (a) and (b). Ye, Sir.

(c) and (d). The procedure for the disposal of applications for import of capital goods has been simplified with a view to cutting down delays in the issue of licences. According to the revised procedure, all applications for import of capital goods will be directly received either by a specially set up Secretariat for Industrial Approval in the Ministry of Industrial Development, or by the office of the Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, depending upon the value of the goods to be imported. These authorities will consult the appropriate sponsoring authorities and place the cases before the appropriate Capital Goods' Committee for clearance of the applications. Time limits have been prescribed for various stages of processing of applications, like consultation with the sponsoring authority, receipt of the recommendation from the sponsoring authority and placing the case before the C.G. Committee. The new procedure envisages that an application should be disposed of within 90 days from the date of its receipt.

**DECENTRALISATION OF POWER AND RECRUITMENT OF MORE HANDS IN L.I.C**

**4262 SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any suggestion for decentralisation of powers recruitment of more hands in Life Insurance Corporation to maintain efficient service to policy holders; and

(b) whether any work study has been undertaken to assess the need for extra hands to meet the increase in business that has been affected during the last two years and if so, the details thereof?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) :** (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in its

report on Life Insurance Administration submitted to the Government of India in December, 1968, had recommended reorganisation of the administrative set up of the Corporation and decentralisation of

functions to Divisional and Branch Offices in order to render better service to the policyholders. Substantial decentralisation of administrative and financial powers to Divisional and Branch offices has been made under the Reorganisation Scheme.

L.I.C. has evolved departmentwise staff formula for divisional and Branch Offices. This is based on a study of work load and deployment of staff in the better managed offices. The staff Inspection Unit of the Ministry of Finance made a study at some selected Division and Branch Office; of L.I.C. for evolving staff work norms. The norms suggested by the Staff Inspection Unit are under active consideration of L.I.C.

**ALLOCATION OF SHARES TO COMPANIES**

**4263. SHRI B. S. BHURA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a period of two months is allowed for the allocation of shares when new companies are floated;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint of violation of this rule by M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Ltd., New Delhi;

(c) whether Government have also received such complaint against Unicorn Tyres Ltd., Bombay; and

(d) if so, the nature of the complaints and action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) :** (a) Yes, Sir. The public companies entering the capital market for public subscription invariably specify in the prospectus that letters of allotment/ letters of regret, together with refund orders in cases where no allotment or partial allotment is made, will be despatched within a period of two months from the date of closure of the subscription list. In some cases companies further stipulate that

in unforeseen circumstance; the letter of allotment/regret would be despatched within such extended period as may be approved by the concerned stock exchanges on which the enlistment of shares is sought.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) The complaints relate to delays in allotment of shares/refund of application money within the specified period of two months. Enquiries regarding the delays have been made and it is understood that both, in the case of M/s. Ranbaxy Laboratories Limited, New Delhi and Unicorn Tyres Limited Bombay, the delay was due to the fact that the bankers to the issues and Issue Houses took longer time to process the large number of applications, as both the issues were heavily over-subscribed. In both these cases extension of time was, however, granted by the concerned stock exchanges as the delay was caused due to unforeseen circumstances.

#### VOLUME OF IMPORTS/EXPORTS, DURING 1973-74

4264. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total exports and imports so far in 1973-74,

(b) whether it shows an increase on the corresponding period in last year;

(c) if so, whether it is because of diversification of items or the changes in the exchange parity rate; and

(d) the broad features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The latest data regarding exports and imports for the year 1973-74 as published by the D.G.C.I. & S. Calcutta, is for the period April—December, 1973. This shows that exports (including re-exports) during this period were Rs. 1691 crores as compared to Rs. 1391 crores during the same period of 1972. On the other hand imports during April—December, 1973 totalled Rs. 1785 crores as compared with Rs. 1237 crores during the corresponding period of 1972.

This indicates that while there was an increase in exports of about 22%, the imports increased by over 40% during the same period.

(c) and (d). The increase in exports is as a result of both higher unit value and quantum of goods exported. There is also a substantial increase in the price of a number of items of imports like crude oil, machinery, equipment, non-ferrous metals, newsprint, fertilizers etc.

#### UTILISATION OF CHAKULIA AERODROME (BIHAR)

4265. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether an aerodrome situated at Chakulia in District Singhbhum in Bihar has not been used for many years and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any staff is maintained to look after the buildings and other installations; and

(c) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Chakulia aerodrome, which was meant to be an alternate to Calcutta has not been used for the last four years as it is not suitable for the aircraft now used by Indian Airlines.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Staff of the Civil Aviation Department

Chowkidars	3
Staff of the C.P.W.D.	
Chowkidars	3
Works Assistant	1
Beldars	5
Assistant Operator	1
Khalasi	1
Assistant Wireman	1

#### DEMANDS OF I.T.D.C. EMPLOYEES' UNION

4266. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Hotels Workers' Federation and All India I.T.D.C. Employees Union held a series of demonstrations at the various units of I.T.D.C. in

Delhi from 13th to 25th February, 1974 for the realisation of their demands;

- (b) if so, their main demands; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to settle their demands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Their main demands were :—

1. Withdrawal of orders of suspension against some employees suspended on charges of serious misconduct.

2. Revision of wages of employees in Akbar Hotel and in India Tourism Development Corporation Headquarters.

(c) The cases of suspended employees are being dealt with in accordance with normal disciplinary procedure.

As a result of bi-partite negotiations between the management of Akbar Hotel and the Unions, a consensus has been reached for wage revision of employees. Efforts are being made to arrive at a settlement with the Unions of Headquarters employees.

#### SPECULATIVE TRADE IN OIL SEEDS

4267. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether speculative trade in oil seeds is still continuing; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to curb it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Speculative trading in major oil seeds is either banned under Section 17 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 or is not permitted by the Forward Markets Commission, Bombay due to over all shortage of oil seeds in the country. The executive machinery for curbing speculative trading in commodities rests with the State Police Authorities to whom necessary instructions have been issued to keep a close watch on the activities of the speculators.

#### DEMAND FOR INDIAN JUTE DUE TO CURRENT OIL CRISIS

4268. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the current oil crisis had led to increase in demand for Indian Jute goods in foreign countries; and

(c) whether Jute goods alone are expected to fetch the country Rs. 300 crores in foreign exchange in the coming year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While it is expected that Jute goods exports will result in larger foreign earnings, in view of the many imponderables in the situation, it is too early to predict the exact quantum of foreign exchange earnings on jute exports in the next year.

#### EVASION OF TAXES BY COMPANIES UNDER THE DIRECTORS OF MARUTI LTD.

4269. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of companies under the control of certain directors of Maruti Ltd., Haryana, were charged with evasion of Income-tax, Corporation tax, Wealth tax and central excise duties:

(b) if so, the specific charges against each of these companies; and

(c) what action, if any has been taken against the companies concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### SALE OF CASTOR OIL IN LOCAL MARKET BY SOME MARKETING MANAGERS OF S.T.C.

4271. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Marketing Managers of the State Trading Corporation, Bombay,

sold in local market the castor oil purchased for export purposes in league with some local traders;

(b) if so, the amount of loss caused to the public exchequer as a result of this deal;

(c) whether no action was taken against these officials and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether one of these Managers was sent abroad on some delegation and then posted to the Headquarters office and if so, the reasons for not taking any action against him for the loss caused to the Corporation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEOREG): (a) to (d). The matter is under investigation by the State Trading Corporation.

#### ALLEGATIONS AGAINST OFFICERS OF AIR INDIA

4272. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 538 on the 31st August, 1973 and state:

(a) the nature of allegations made against the concerned officers of Air-India;

(b) the reasons for letting off one Controller with merely a warning;

(c) whether the Controller was found in possession of disproportionate assets—both moveable and immovable in his/own name and that of his wife and other close relations; and

(d) the reasons for not referring the case to C.B.I. for investigation and prosecution?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) The main allegations contained in the pseudonymous complaint were regarding the lack of integrity and misuse of office against the Controller, Ground Support Division, Air-India, Bombay.

(b) The enquiry revealed that the officer concerned had committed certain acts of indiscretion for which he was seriously warned. As the officer proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement on attaining the age of superannuation, it was not considered necessary to take any further action against him.

(c) and (d). Information about moveable and immovable assets possessed by the officer, his wife and close relations is not available with Air-India. In the absence of any concrete information of incriminating nature his case was not referred to C.B.I.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को बिना जमानत ऋण दिया जाना

4273. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने एक ऐसी योजना बनाने का निर्णय किया है जिसके अन्तर्गत इजीनियरो, डाक्टरों अथवा अन्य शिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से बिना जमानत 50,000 रुपये तक का ऋण मिल सकेगा,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो कब और किस रूप में इस योजना को क्रियान्वित किया जायगा, और

(ग) इन ऋणों की वसूली की शर्तें क्या होंगी ?

बिस्स मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग) : सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने, प्राथमिकता वाले विभिन्न इलाकों में छोटे-छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिये ऋण देने की कई एक विशेष योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। इनमें से कुछ योजनाएँ डाक्टरों, इजीनियरों आदि जैसी विशिष्ट श्रेणियों में से उन व्यक्तियों को जिनके पास व्यवहारिक प्रायोजनाएँ हो, सहायता देने के लिए बनाई गई हैं। हालाँकि अलग-अलग बैंकों की योजनाएँ अलग-अलग हैं फिर भी व्यापक रूप से, जोर इस बात पर दिया गया है कि ऋण की शर्तें आसान रखी जायें और इस बात

का ध्यान रखा जाय कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं है कि ऋण लेने वाला पर्याप्त जमानत न दे सकने के कारण ही तो ऋण नहीं पा रहा है ।

सरकारी क्षेत्रों के बैंकों से सहायता प्राप्त करने वाले डाक्टरों व इंजीनियरों की संख्या के अलग-अलग आँकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं क्योंकि इन्हें सामान्यतः “व्यावसायिक और स्व-नियोजित व्यक्तियों” की प्राथमिकता प्राप्त श्रेणी के अधीन दिखाया जाता है । इस श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत जून, 1973 के अन्त तक 1,07,343 ऋण दिये गये ।

पढ़े लिखे बेरोजगार व्यक्ति जिनमें इंजीनियर व डाक्टर शामिल हैं, “पचास लाख को रोजगार कार्यक्रम” के अधीन भी बैंकों से सहायता ले सकते हैं । सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को जारी किये गये निर्देशक-सिद्धांतों के अनुसार, तीसरे पक्ष द्वारा गारण्टी दिए जाने अथवा सहायक गारण्टियाँ दिए जाने पर साधारणतः जोर नहीं दिया जाता है, खास-तौर से जब छोटे-छोटे ऋण लेने वाले हों । जहाँ तक ऋणों की वसूली का सम्बन्ध है बैंकों द्वारा नरमी बरती जा रही है । इन ऋणों की वापसी के लिये पहले से ज्यादा मियाद दी जाती है और वापस मिल सकने वाली नकद राशि और अन्य जरूरी बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, बैंक शुरू में, उपयुक्त परिस्थिति में मियाद को छूट देते हैं ।

पाँचवीं योजनावधि में भारत द्वारा विदेशी ऋणों का भुगतान

4274. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में कितने प्रतिशत विदेशी ऋण का वापस भुगतान करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : पाँचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में

वापस दिया जाने वाला प्रस्तावित विदेशी ऋण 31 मार्च, 1974 को बकाया अनुमानित ऋण देनदारी का लगभग 22 प्रतिशत है ।

दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई देशों से व्यापार

4275. श्री धनशाह प्रधान : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दक्षिण पूर्वी एशिया के कितने और कौन-कौन से देशों से किस-किस प्रकार का व्यापार समझौता पिछले 3 से 6 महीने के भीतर हुआ है ;

(ख) भारत सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितनी पूंजी निवेश करेगी ;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त हो सकेगी ; और

(घ) इन देशों से नए किस्म के व्यापार समझौते करने के लिए कौन से नए कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) विगत छः महीनों के दौरान किसी भी दक्षिण-पूर्व-एशियाई देश के साथ कोई नया व्यापार करार नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) : प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) नए प्रकार का कोई व्यापार करार करने का विचार नहीं है ।

#### DEFICIT FINANCING

4276. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether in view of the fact that deficit financing in the first four years of the Fourth Plan has reached Rs. 1975 crores, any concrete steps will be taken to keep the deficit financing to bare minimum in the Fifth Plan period ?



**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :**

Deficit financing is proposed to be kept down during the Fifth Plan period through monetary and fiscal policies of the Government; laying stress on resource mobilisation, savings, public borrowings and contributions of public sector enterprises; efficient deployment of resources consistent with the priorities of the plan; and exercise of fiscal discipline and restraint on governmental expenditure.

**EXPORT OF MANUFACTURED GOODS TO NEW ZEALAND**

**4277. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether New Zealand has agreed to import more manufactured goods from India with an assurance to maintain all commonwealth preferences; and

(b) if so, what are the targets of exports to New Zealand during the year 1974 ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :** (a) The New Zealand Government have unilaterally decided to retain tariff preferences for Commonwealth countries other than the U.K. for the time being. During the discussions held recently between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of New Zealand it was felt that there was scope for substantial increase in trade to the benefit of both countries.

(b) It is hoped that exports to New Zealand during the year 1974-75 would reach Rs. 11.75 crores.

**FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM WORLD BANK FOR WATER SUPPLY SCHEME IN BOMBAY**

**4278. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have discussed at the recent meeting of the World Bank, the Maharashtra Government's proposal for substantial aid for an integrated scheme, Bhatsai, to increase the water supply to the city of Bombay;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank has shown any interest in the proposal; and

(c) the main features of the proposal and the reactions of the World Bank ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :** (a) to (c). The Government of India has obtained from the World Bank Group a credit of about Rs. 42 crores (\$55 million) for the Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 121 crores. The Project consists of :

(a) Improvement of the Water Supply and Distribution System. This includes works like construction of an intake and pumping station at Pise and water treatment plants at Panjarapur and Bhandup.

(b) Sewerage, Sewage Treatment and Disposal Works. This includes schemes like extension of sewerage system, construction of sewerage pumping stations and improvement of sewage treatment works.

**CONSOLIDATED DEARNESS ALLOWANCE FOR EMPLOYEES OF I.T.D.C.**

**4279. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether I.T.D.C. Management has evolved a "Consolidated Dearness Allowance" system for its employees working at its Headquarters by merging into it their items of Dearness Pay, Dearness Allowance, Interim Relief and CCA

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) whether the "Consolidated D.A." system is also in existence in the Government of India or in any other public sector undertaking ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :** (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The dearness pay, dearness allowance, interim relief and city compensatory allowance which

the employees of India Tourism Development Corporation were drawing on 31-1-1972 were merged into "Consolidated Dearness Allowance" w.e.f. 1-2-1972. The "Consolidated Dearness Allowance" was increased by an additional amount ranging from Rs. 10.45 to Rs. 20 per month and linked to the cost of living index at 929 points as on 1-2-1972 (base 1939=100). This "Consolidated Dearness Allowance" is liable to be increased or decreased after every six months on the basis of Rupee one for every ten points rise or fall in the cost of living index.

(c) So far as Central Government servants are concerned, there is no system in existence.

In Public Sector Undertakings pay scales and other allowances vary from industry to industry and also from company to company in the same field of activity.

#### ALLEGED IRREGULARITIES IN GRANTING LOANS BY NATIONALISED BANKS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

4280. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received by Government regarding the irregularities and favours shown in granting loans by the various branches of the State Bank of India located in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints, Statewise and the names of the branches against which the complaints have been received; and

(c) the action taken by Government in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The State Bank of India has reported having received 8 complaints regarding irregularities and favours shown in granting loans by its offices located in the three States referred to in the question, during the current financial year.

(b) The relevant details are as under :

Sl No.	Name of the State	Name of the Branch against which complaint received	Number of complaints received
1.	Himachal Pradesh		
2.	Haryana	Faridabad	1
		Fatehabad	2
		Hissar	2
		Jagadhari	1
3.	Punjab	Bagha Purana	1
		Ludhiana	1
TOTAL			8

(c) The State Bank has reported that the charges of irregularities and favouritism in 7 cases were found to be baseless and that the remaining one case is under investigation.

#### LOANS ADVANCED TO FARMERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS IN HIMACHAL PRADESH

4281. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans advanced to farmers and industrialists in Himachal

Pradesh by the Banks in the public sector during the three years immediately after the nationalisation of banks; and

(b) the comparative figures for the three years immediately before the nationalisation of banks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : (a) Agricultural advances (direct) to farmers by the public sector banks in Himachal Pradesh outstanding at the end of June 1970 to 1973

were Rs. 6.54 lakhs, Rs. 7.47 lakhs, Rs. 12.93 lakhs and Rs. 44.32 lakhs respectively.

According to information available for the period ending December, 1972, the amount of outstanding loans advanced for industries in Himachal Pradesh by the public sector banks was Rs. 248 lakhs of which Rs. 26 lakhs related to small scale industries. Information for other periods in this regard is not available.

(b) Amounts of loans advanced by the public sector banks to farmers and small scale industries outstanding at the end of June 1969 were as follows :

Agricultural (direct)—Rs. 1 lakh  
Small scale Industries—Rs. 9 lakhs.

Figures relating to earlier periods are not available.

#### HARDSHIPS SUFFERED BY TEA INDUSTRY OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

4282. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tea Planters of Kangra in Himachal Pradesh are facing hardships; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### REPATRIATIONS BY INDIAN OXYGEN LIMITED

4283. SHRI K. K. UNNIKRISHNAN : SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money in foreign exchange repatriated by the Indian Oxygen Limited during the last three years; and

(b) the year-wise and head-wise break-up of this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Details showing the year-wise and head-wise break-up of the amounts repatriated by the Indian Oxygen Limited during

the years 1971-73 are given below :—

*Amounts repatriated by the Indian Oxygen Limited during the years 1971-73*

Years	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	Dividend	Technical know-how	Total
1971	32.26		32.26
1972	32.26	4.92	37.18
1973	34.00	..	34.00

#### PROGRESS MADE IN CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING OF R.B.I.

4284. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : SHRI VAYALAR RAVI :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what progress has been made in constructing its own building by the Reserve Bank of India in Bombay;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India proposes to return the land already required for the purpose, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) It is presumed that the Honble Member has in mind the multistoreyed building which the Reserve Bank is putting up on the land in the Mint Compound given to it by the Central Government. The Reserve Bank has reported that the excavation and the diaphragm wall work of this building has been completed and the work pertaining to the foundation of the building is in progress.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

#### GENERAL RISE IN PRICES

4285. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether after the presentation of budget, the prices of all the commodities have risen rapidly;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether Government have enquired into the reasons for this rise in prices ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI KESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) (a) and (b) The latest available Index of Wholesale Prices relates to the week ending March 2 1974. It shows a rise of only 0.1 per cent over the preceding week.

(c) The marginal rise in the Wholesale Price Index recorded in the first post-budget week cannot be considered abnormal; as such there is no necessity for a special enquiry into the causes of price rise. However, the behaviour of prices is kept under continuous examination.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIAL TRADE RELATIONS WITH UK

4286 SHRI P. M. MEHTA: Will the Minister of Commerce be pleased to state

(a) whether India wants to restore the bonds which were severed when UK joined the EEC,

(b) whether India has desired to change its traditional pattern of trade with the UK, and

(c) if so, to what extent enlargement of the FEC has affected Indian exports to the UK?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c) Following the notice served on us by the UK Government consequent on her entry into the EEC, the Indo UK Trade Agreement 1939 terminated with effect from 1st February, 1973. The trading advantages enjoyed by India in the UK market would be gradually phased out commencing from 1st January 1974.

2. Loss of trading advantages in UK would create several problems for India's trade. Solutions to these trading problems are being pursued with the enlarged EEC. The agreements already reached in regard to products like jute and cotton and the EEC's Generalised Preference Scheme would however mitigate some of the adverse consequences arising for our trade in the context of the UK's entry into the FEC.

3. As several imponderables are involved it is not possible to quantify the effect of UK's entry into EEC on India's trade.

4. On 17th December, 1973 a Commercial Cooperation Agreement was signed between India and the enlarged EEC. The Agreement is intended to consolidate, deepen and diversify our economic and commercial relationship with the enlarged EEC.

राज्यो द्वारा ओवरड्राफ्ट का लिया जावा 4287. श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राज्यो द्वारा ओवरड्राफ्ट लेने की कोई सीमा निर्धारित की गई है या कोई निवेश दिए गए हैं,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं, और

(ग) वर्ष 1973 में कितने पांच राज्यो ने अधिकतम कितना ओवरड्राफ्ट लिया तथा कितने 5 राज्यो ने सबसे कम ओवरड्राफ्ट लिया तथा क्या उन राज्यो ने उस राशि को वापिस किया है या उसे ऋण में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) (क) और (ख) योजना आयोग और भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सलाह में तैयार की गयी प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत, जो 1 मई 1972 से लागू हुई है, किसी भी राज्य का ओवरड्राफ्ट लगातार सात दिनांक जारी नहीं रह सकता। इस योजना के अन्तर्गत, राज्यों का यह अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी कि वे रिजर्व बैंक से लिए गए ओवरड्राफ्ट का बजट सम्बन्धी साधन मान लें।

(ग) 1973 के दौरान पश्चिम बंगाल, बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, कर्नाटक और आन्ध्र प्रदेश ने सबसे अधिक ओवरड्राफ्ट लिए और, मेघालय, हरियाणा, मणिपुर

महाराष्ट्र और हिमाचल प्रदेश ने सबसे कम ओवरड्राफ्ट लिया। नामें डाली गयी इन रकमों को, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सात दिनों की निर्धारित अवधि के अन्दर-अन्दर चुका दिया गया था।

**ऊनी, रेशमी तथा सूती कपड़े का उत्पादन और निर्यात**

4288. श्री शंकर ब्याल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) इस समय देश में ऊनी, रेशमी तथा सूती कपड़े का वार्षिक उत्पादन कितना होता है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1973 के दौरान अन्य देशों में कितने मूल्य का कपड़ा निर्यात किया गया?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 1972 में ऊनी फैब्रिक्स तथा सूती कपड़े का उत्पादन दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण 1 के रूप में संलग्न है। 1973 के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। रेशमी कपड़े के जिसका उत्पादन अत्यन्त विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र में हो रहा है, उत्पादन के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

(ख) 1972-73 के दौरान विदेशों को निर्यातित विभिन्न प्रकार के सूती, ऊनी तथा रेशमी कपड़े का मूल्य दर्शाने वाला एक विवरण 2 के रूप में संलग्न है। 1973-74 के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

### विवरण 1

1972 के दौरान सूती तथा ऊनी कपड़े के उत्पादन को दर्शाने वाला विवरण।

लाख मीटर में

वर्ष	सूती कपड़ा	ऊनी कपड़ा
1972	8021.864	25.484

टिप्पणी : (1) विकेन्द्रीकृत क्षेत्र में सूती कपड़े के उत्पादन के आंकड़ों का अनुमान सूत की सिविल इंडीयरियों के आधार पर लगाया गया है।

(2) ऊनी कपड़े के उत्पादन के आंकड़ों का अनुमान स्वदेशी तथा आयातित कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता के आधार पर लगाया गया है।

### विवरण 2

सूती, रेशमी तथा ऊनी कपड़े के निर्यात (आंकड़े लाख रु० में)

वर्ष	सूती कपड़ा		
	मिल निर्मित	शक्ति चालित	हथकरघा
1972-73	8511	5 142.20	1663 11
कुल कपड़ा रेशमी कपड़ा तथा ऊनी/वॉएटेड नान-वॉएटेड तथा मिन्ना जुला			
	10316.81	170.97	829 63

—रेशमी कपड़े के निर्यात के आंकड़े अलग से उपलब्ध नहीं हैं।

### CRISIS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

4289. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the co-operative sector of Textile Industry is facing a serious crisis; and

(b) if so, the factors leading to this crises and steps contemplated by the Ministry to overcome these ?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) :** (a) Government has received no information of any such crisis

(b) Does not arise.

#### EXTENSION OF SERVICE TO CHAIRMAN STATE BANK OF INDIA

**4290 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman, State Bank of India, has been given extension of service; and

(b) if so, for what period and on what terms and conditions ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :** (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Shri R. K. Talwar has been re-appointed a Chairman of the State Bank of India for a period of 3 years with effect from 1st March, 1974. During his extended term, Shri Talwar has been given the same salary, allowances and other terms and conditions as were granted to him at the time of his initial appointment as Chairman of the State Bank of India on 1st March, 1969. These are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-6520/74].

#### FRAUDS IN STATE BANK OF BIKANER AND JAIPUR

**4291 SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3688 on the 16th March, 1973 regarding irregularities committed in Delhi and New Delhi Branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and state what action has been taken with regard to frauds in State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur mentioned therein ?

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) :** The State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur has reported that the following action has been taken

in respect of the various frauds mentioned in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3688 on 16th March, 1973 in Lok Sabha :

#### I Chandni Chowk Branch

The Bank has obtained a decree against the borrowing firm and its partners in the civil suit filed against them and steps are being taken by the bank to execute the decree. The criminal case pending against the borrowers, has not yet been disposed of

#### II New Delhi Branch

(1) The Bank has initiated departmental proceedings against the Clerk concerned

(2) On a complaint lodged by the bank with the police, certain persons, including an employee of the Bank, were prosecuted, the Court has, however, since acquitted the employee

#### INCOME OF TOURIST GUIDES IN THE CAPITAL

**4292 SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH  
SHRI K. MALLANNA :**

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that Capital's tourist guides who can talk fluently in foreign languages earn anything between Rs 2,000 to Rs 5,000 per month free of any tax,

(b) whether they take foreign visitors to shopping centres and to those shops alone where they get handsome commission on total sale from the shopkeepers,

(c) whether they make the visitors sell some of their belongings at cheaper rates for which they get good amount of money after re-sale of the articles; and

(d) if so what steps Government have taken in this regard ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) :**

(a) The Department of Tourism does not maintain any record of earnings of the

approved tourist guides as they are paid directly by those who engage their services. However taking into account the fees approved by the Department of Tourism, which are indicated below, it is very unlikely that any guide can earn as much as Rs 2,000 per month or more

*Fees approved by the Department of Tourism*

	Half day	Full day
	Rs.	Rs.
(i) 4 persons or less	18/-	25/-
(ii) 5 to 15 persons	22/-	30 -
(iii) 16 and above but maximum limit 40	25 -	33 -
Foreign Language Allowance Rs 15		

(b) Whenever foreign visitors request assistance in shopping, the guide is expected to take them to the State Emporia, Central Cottage Industries Emporium and the shops listed with the Department of Tourism. In the terms & conditions for the grant of the Identity card to Tourist Guides approved by the Department of Tourism it has been laid down that guides will not canvass business, on behalf of hotels, motels, paying guest establishments, shops, travel agents, excursion agent, transport operators or accept commission or gratification from them or indulge in any other unethical practice

(c) No such dealings have come to the notice of the Government. The Terms & Conditions for the grant of the Identity Card to the tourist guides approved by the Department of Tourism prohibits them from trying to elicit from the tourist any kind of help material or otherwise (such as free passage, scholarships, admission to any institutions, jobs etc.) for himself or for any other person.

(d) If any specific instances of malpractices, indulged in by approved tourist guides are brought to the notice of the Government, necessary action will be taken against the guides concerned.

**अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में वार्शियटन में सम्मेलन**

4293. श्री बल्लभ भासक मनी लिबाही : क्या बिस्व मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान वार्शियटन में हुए 13-राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन में दी गई इस चेतावनी की ओर दिलाया गया है कि विश्व को एक ऐसी ही गम्भीर आर्थिक मन्दी से गुजरना पड़ेगा जैसा कि वर्ष 1930 में अनुभव की गई थी, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

बिस्व मन्त्री (श्री यशवन्त राव चव्हाण) :  
(क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यद्यपि यह मानी हुई बात है कि कच्चे तेल की कीमता में भारी वृद्धि से विश्व के औद्योगिक देशों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ेगा फिर भी, इस समय यह अनुमान लगाना कठिन होगा कि इससे विश्व व्यापी मन्दी आ जायेगी क्योंकि तेल का उत्पादन करने वाले और निर्यात करने वाले देशों तथा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से उन्नत देशों के बीच समस्या का संतोषजनक हल ढूँढ निकालने के लिए बातचीत अभी जारी है।

**RE ORGANISATION OF PILOT TRAINING AND LICENSING SYSTEM IN INDIAN AIRLINES**

4294. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH  
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Indian Airlines has decided to reorganise its pilot training and licensing system to maintain the highest level of flying skills of the pilots, and

(b) if so the broad outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). In order to ensure the highest level of flying skill among the pilots

of Indian Airlines, the Central Training Establishment of the Indian Airlines at Hyderabad has been re-organised and placed under the charge of a senior Executive Pilot. The broad outlines of some of the measures undertaken by the Central Training Establishment are :—

- (1) The ab-initio training of Indian Airlines Apprentice Pilots has been further streamlined.
- (2) Various periodical refresher courses have been introduced for the pilots on different types of aircraft in the fleet of the Corporation.
- (3) Pilots on Boeing-737 and HS-748 types of aircraft are given periodical training on simulators.
- (4) Random route-check of the line pilots in order to ensure the highest level of flying skill of the pilots.

#### DEMAND OF IMPORTED COTTON BY HAND-LOOM INDUSTRY

4295 SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Kerala has requested for the supply of indigenous and imported cotton to selected Mills in Kerala for production of yarn exclusively for handloom industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Central Government are not aware of any such request of Kerala Government. However, there is no Governmental control over supply of indigenous cottons. As far as imported cotton is concerned, mills place their indents on the Cotton Corporation of India after obtaining Textile Commissioner's approval. Actual supply of imported cotton is dependent on the quantity contracted and shipped from countries like ARE/Sudan.

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#### RESERVATION OF TURKISH TOWELS AND SPORTS SHIRTS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF HANDLOOMS AND POWERLOOMS SECTOR

4296. SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has recommended the reservation of turkish towels and sports shirts in the handloom industry as suggested by Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

#### IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN TOURISM PROMOTION

4297 SHRI VEKARIA :  
SHRI D P JADEJA :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is the policy of Government that in tourism promotion, our cultural heritage should receive due importance;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the policy; and

(c) in what manner it has been or is being implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (Dr SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Since our cultural heritage constitutes the major tourist attraction, the Department of Tourism has brought out a large variety of brochures and other publicity material covering different aspects of our cultural heritage such as archaeological monuments, museums, festivals, dance, music, handicrafts, etc to promote tourist traffic to India. In addition, these are also being publicised through other media such as films, displays, advertisements etc. The Department of Tourism also invites travel writers, photographers, TV teams, travel agents from abroad to get a first-hand idea of the various attractions of the country in order to promote them through articles, films, slide presentations, talks, etc.



The Department has also provided facilities by way of accommodation, guide services, water supply etc. at importance archaeological centres of tourist interest for the convenience of tourists.

**INTRODUCTION OF BUYERS' CREDIT SCHEME  
BY I.D.B.I.**

4298. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India has decided to introduce a Buyers' Credit Scheme; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Industrial Development Bank of India introduced the Buyer's Credit Scheme effective December 7, 1973. The salient features of the Scheme are given in the attached statement.

**STATEMENT**

**1. Banks eligible for participation with Industrial Development Bank of India.**

All licensed scheduled banks authorised to deal in foreign exchange.

**2. Type of facility.**

Credits to foreign buyers in connection with export of capital goods from India.

**3. Scope.**

The exporters' obligations will be to fulfil the commercial terms of the export contracts and once this is done they will be paid for their exports out of the credits on a non-recourse basis.

**4. Prior consultation and preliminary commitment.**

Prior to negotiation of credit terms intended to be financed under the Buyer's Credit Plan, it will be necessary for the Indian exporters to have a detailed discussion well in advance with Industrial Development Bank of India and their bankers.

**5. Extent of participation.**

Industrial Development Bank of India will require the exporter's bank to participate with it in the provision of the

credit. The extent of Industrial Development Bank of India's participation will depend upon the facts of each case and will be settled by discussions with the participating bank. Normally, Industrial Development Bank of India's share will not exceed fifty per cent.

**6. Size of credit.**

There will not be any maximum limit for the credit. However, as regards the minimum, applications will be ordinarily considered only in respect of high value contracts, viz. those of the value of Rs. 1 crore or more.

**7. Currency of repayment of credit.**

The repayment of credit will be either in rupees or any other currency approved by the Reserve Bank of India.

**8. Period**

The period of credit will depend upon several factors such as the nature of the project assisted, value of the contract, value of the estimated foreign exchange outgo from India, status of the buyers etc.

**9. Rate of interest.**

On the basis of the present interest rates, the average cost of credit to the foreign buyer will work out to 5½% per annum (exclusive of other financial costs like guarantee, credit insurance charges, etc.) irrespective of the level of Industrial Development Bank of India's participation. The bank will, of course, have to provide the finance at a rate not exceeding 6%.

**10. Commitment fee.**

Industrial Development Bank of India may charge, at its discretion, a commitment fee of ½% (one half of one per cent) per annum on the undisbursed balance of the credit sanctioned.

**11. Security.**

The security, in whatever form available, will be shared pro rata between Industrial Development Bank of India and the participating bank.

# IMPORTS OF JOURNALS AND TECHNICAL MAGAZINES THROUGH STC

4299 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether State Trading Corporation only now handles the import of journals and technical magazines,

(b) whether the libraries which are subscribers for such journals, have not got them yet although more than three months have elapsed, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The STC has been assigned the supplementary role of importing costly scientific and technical books and scientific technical and educational journals magazines

(b) and (c) The January, 1974 issues of journals are yet to arrive as they have been despatched by surface mail, though there has been no discontinuity in the supply of these journals

अशोक होटल तथा अकबर होटल में कर्मचारियों के वेतन मान

4300. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा संचालित अशोक होटल तथा अकबर होटल में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के वेतन-मान और अन्य सुविधाओं में असमानता है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं,

(ग) क्या अकबर होटल के कर्मचारियों के असन्तोष को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार उनके वेतन मान को अशोक होटल के कर्मचारियों के वेतन मान के बराबर करने का है, और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) :  
(क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) किसी होटल का वेतन ढाचा दिल्ली सच शासित क्षेत्र के होटल व रेस्टो-रेंट के लिए वेज-बोर्ड द्वारा निर्धारित किए गए मानदण्डों के अनुसार किए गए इसके वर्गीकरण पर आधारित होता है। इस प्रयोजन के लिए 'वेज-बोर्ड' ने पुराने होटलों (जैसे अशोक होटल) व चार वर्ष से कम अवधि के नए होटलों जैसे अकबर होटल) के बीच भेद किया है। इन असमानताओं का कारण कार्य-वर्गीकरण के सन्दर्भ में कर्मचारियों के वर्गीकरण का विभिन्न होना भी है।

(ग) अकबर होटल के प्रबन्धक-वर्ग एवं यूनियनों के बीच हुई वार्ता के परिणामस्वरूप वेतन संशोधन के बारे में 14 मार्च, 1974 को एक सर्वमान्य सहमति हाँ गयी है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

## ALLAHABAD BANK, PATNA

4301 SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :  
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the regional office of the Allahabad Bank in Patna has started functioning, and

(b) if so, since when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI) (a) and (b) Allahabad Bank has reported that its Regional office at Patna has started functioning from January 1, 1974

**STATEMENT OF INCOME FILED BY DOCTORS  
OF DHANBAD DIVISION OF EASTERN RAILWAY  
FOR INCOME-TAX ASSESSMENT**

4302. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5760 on the 21st December, 1973 regarding statement of income filed by Doctors of Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway for Income-tax Assessment and state :—

(a) whether Government have taken any action against doctors of Dhanbad Division of Eastern Railway for not indicating any income received by way of visiting fees received by them in their income-tax returns, and

(b) if so, the directives issued by Government in this regard particularly for proper check up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Commissioner of Income-tax has advised the Income-tax Officer to take the following action in respect of the Doctors of the Dhanbad Division :

- (i) In the cases of Doctors who are existing assessee proceedings should be initiated wherever returns have not been filed.
- (ii) In the cases of Doctors who are not borne on the registers, the Income-tax Officer should open files and initiate proceedings.
- (iii) The Income-tax Officer should obtain details of the visiting fees received by the Doctors during the financial years 1968-73 and ensure that wherever receipt of visiting fees comes to the notice, the same are brought to tax.

**बम्बई में अवैध सामान की बरामदगी**

4303. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :  
श्री राम सहाय पांडे :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फरवरी, 1974 के दौरान बम्बई में बड़ी मात्रा में अवैध सामान बरामद किया गया था;

(ख) बरामद किए गए सामान का मूल्य क्या है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). फरवरी, 1974 में सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा बम्बई में पकड़े गए निषिद्ध माल का मूल्य लगभग 263 लाख रुपए था।

(ग) इन अभियोगों के सम्मिलित में 26 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किए गए। आगे जांच-पड़ताल जारी है।

**ASSISTANCE FROM NORWAY FOR PROJECTS  
IN INDIA**

4304. SHRI YATISINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Norway has agreed to give commodities and services worth 40 million Norwegian Kroners to finance projects in India, and

(b) if so, what are the projects covered by this agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YLSHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Government of Norway have indicated that they would provide to India technical assistance and commodities on grant basis worth about N. Kr. 40 million every year from 1974 to 1977. The main sectors in which the Norwegian assistance will be available are Fisheries Development, Family Planning, Science & Technology and Forestry. Commodities like Fertilizers and Paper will also be supplied. The individual projects are formulated and implemented after mutual consultation between the two Governments.

**FINANCE SCHEME OF TEA BOARD**

4305. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Tea Board's finance scheme intended to enhance the productive efficiency of gardens evoked encouraging response from the industry; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Broad features of three major financial assistance schemes of board are :

1. Tea Plantation Finance Scheme, introduced in 1962-63 with revolving corpus of Rs. 4.60 crores, provides loans to Tea Estates for replanting/replacement planting/extension planting at the rate of Rs. 11,250 per hectare for plains gardens and Rs. 13,750 per hectare for hills gardens against the security of mortgage of all fixed assets of the applicant tea estate. The loan is disbursed in a number of instalments and presently carries an interest of seven per cent per annum with a rebate at half per cent for prompt payment. First instalment of repayment commences from seventh anniversary of disbursement of first instalment of loan and the entire amount including interest is recoverable over a period of fifteen years.

2. Replantation Subsidy Scheme, introduced in October, 1968, provides subsidy at the rate of Rs. 4000 per hectare for plains gardens and Rs. 5000 per hectare for hills gardens for replanting and replacement planting of poor yielding areas. Subsidy is disbursed in a number of instalments according to completion of each phase of work such as uprooting planting and satisfactory maintenance of planted area.

3. Tea Machinery and Irrigation Equipment Hire Purchase Scheme, introduced in 1960, provides for supply of Tea Machinery, Irrigation Equipments and vehicles to Tea Estates on hire purchase basis. The maximum value of tea machinery and irrigation equipment supplied to a tea estate is fixed at Rs. 6 lakhs and 5 lakhs respectively which is recoverable in ten equal annual instalments. The rate of interest presently charged is seven and half per cent per annum with a rebate of half per cent for prompt payment. The present corpus is Rs. 10.50 crores.

# DECLINE IN BANK DEPOSITS DURING FEBRUARY, 1974.

4306. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been decline in bank deposits during February, 1974; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). During the weeks ending February 1, 8 and 15, 1974, there was some decline in bank deposits. As will be seen from the figures given below, the trend since then has been an upward one.

As on	Rs crores
January 25, 1974	10,102
February 1, 1974	10,067
February 8, 1974	10,061
February 15, 1974	10,037
February 22, 1974	10,058
March 1, 1974	10,071
March 8, 1974	10,093

Weekly up and down swings in bank deposits are not an unusual feature in the banking business especially in busy season.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING BY TEA/COFFEE EXPORTS

4307. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have taken steps to realise higher unit price wherever possible in the context of the present energy crisis; and

(b) if so, the broad features regarding the study about earnings from tea and coffee exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Tea* :

The following are the figures of value of exports of tea and its unit value per kg. since the year 1970-71 :—

Year	Value of Exports (Rs. crs.)	Unit Value (Rs./kg.)
1970-71 . . . . .	148.25	7.44
1971-72 . . . . .	164.85	7.50
1972-73 . . . . .	153.09	7.60
1973-74 . . . . . (April—October)	79.04	7.89

Efforts are constantly being made under the auspices of Food and Agriculture Organisation to evolve short term and long term strategy to stabilise and improve tea prices at levels remunerative to producers and equitable to consumers.

**COFFEE :** The following are the figures of value exports of coffee and its unit value per kg. since the year 1970-71 :—

Year	Value of exports in Rs./crores	Unit value (Rs. per kg.)
1970-71 . . . . .	25.11	7.80
1971-72 . . . . .	22.07	6.18
1972-73 . . . . .	32.93	6.47
1973-74 . . . . . (April—Feb)	41.18	8.64

There has been an increase of about 9% in the unit value realisation from coffee exports in the first two months of January and February, 1974 compared to the unit value fetched from coffee exports during the three quarters of the year 1973-74. In view of the rising trends in prices, an increased allocation of coffee for exports is provided out of 1973-74 crop to maximise the foreign exchange earnings.

#### ALLOCATION OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO INDUSTRIES IN RAJASTHAN

4308. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of foreign exchange allocated to various industries in the country during 1972-73 and during the current year so far and how much of it was allocated to industries in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Import licences are issued to industrial units in terms of the Import Policy announced on the 31st March each year. For 59 priority industries a need-based policy is followed and the imports of raw materials and components are licensed by way of replenishment of past consumption. For other industrial units, the licences are issued on the basis of entitlement which is determined by past consumption or value of licences issued in the previous period. Licensing to industrial units and State Training Agencies (which import various types of raw materials etc. primarily for the use of industrial units) was about Rs. 1060 crores in 1972-73 and about Rs. 837 crores in April-November, 1973.

Statistics of import licences issued to industries are not maintained state-wise.

#### CLEARANCE OF APPLICATION RECEIVED BY NATIONALISED BANKS UNDER SELF-EMPLOYMENT SCHEMES

4309. DR. H. P. SHARMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for assistance under the self-employment schemes cleared by the nationalised banks in each State during the years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 so far,

(b) the number of such applications for assistance under these schemes received during the aforesaid years; and

(c) whether some of the State Governments have complained of slow progress in respect of these schemes and if so, the names thereof and the steps taken to speed up clearance of such applications?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The present arrangements for data flow in the various banks do not provide for information regarding the number of applications received or cleared by the banks.

(c) Communications detailing difficulties in obtaining adequate flow of bank credit for self-employment schemes formulated under the Half a-million jobs programme, appear to have been received so far only from Governments of West Bengal and Bihar. The various issues relating to extension of bank support to the Half a million jobs programme were considered at a meeting taken by the Union Finance Minister with Chief Executives of the public sector banks in November, 1973. Pursuant to the decisions taken at this meeting, public sector banks have issued detailed instructions to their branches outlining the significance of the self-employment schemes and also the specific measures to be taken by the branches in extending support for such programmes. The progress made by the public sector banks in extending support to the Half a million jobs programme is kept under constant review by the Government and towards this end, a quarterly progress report has also been prescribed. The implementation of the scheme is also reviewed at the State level Coordination Committee meetings of bankers and State Government officials already set up in the comparatively under banked States.

#### OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC SECTOR HOTELS BY FOREIGN TOURISTS

4310 DR H P SHARMA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the number of foreign tourists accommodated in public sector hotels in different parts of the country, during the last two years

(b) how far the accommodating capacity was utilised for foreign tourists, and how far the capacity remained unutilised during these years,

(c) how many foreign tourists used the private hotel accommodation, and

(d) the steps taken to attract foreign tourists to these public sector hotels and to minimise vacant capacity therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI)

(a) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-6521/74]

(b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-6521/74]

(c) As foreign tourists use various types of accommodation such as hotels, (including those which are not on the approved list of the Department of Tourism), tourist bungalows, forest lodges etc., no precise data on the number of foreign tourists who used private hotel accommodation is available.

(d) Renovations and improvements have been undertaken in some of the hotels, and vigorous efforts are being made in sales, marketing and publicity to attract foreign tourists in larger numbers.

#### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO JUTE MILLS

4311 SHRI S N SINGH DEO Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by Government to the Jute Mills in the country to increase production and to boost their exports

(b) if so, the names of the Jute mills who are benefited by the assistance and the amount of assistance provided to each, and

(c) the manner in which Government exercises check for proper utilisation of the financial assistance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGI) (a) A subsidy of 1% representing the difference between the usual lending rate of interest and the concessional rate at which loans are given by IFC to Jute Mills for diversification is paid by Govt to IFC.

(b) A statement is attached

(c) Certificates on utilisation of the amount for the purpose for which the loan was sanctioned is obtained from Mills

*Statement*

A Statement showing the payment of subsidy 1% payable for the year 1972-73 by the Central Government in respect of loans sanctioned and disbursed by IFC to Jute Mills for diversification and/or modernisations :—

Name of the concern	Amount payable to I.F.C.
1. M/s Kamarhattey Co. Ltd . . . . .	14,328.90
2. M/s. Ganges Mfg. Co. Ltd. . . . .	11,506.85
3. M/s. Champdany Jute Co. Ltd. . . . .	15,417.81
4. M/s. Union Jute Co. Ltd. . . . .	33,860.89
5. M/s. Dalhousie Jute Co. Ltd. . . . .	35,099.83
6. M/s Howrah Mills Co. Ltd. . . . .	27,561.43
7. M/s. General Industrial Society Ltd. . . . .	38,057.43
8. M/s. Auckland Jute Co. Ltd. . . . .	43,520.55
9. M s. Khardah Co. Ltd. . . . .	2,725.00
10. M/s. Fort Gloster Industries Ltd . . . . .	16,133.42
	<hr/> 2,38,230.38

**PROPOSAL TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF JUTE MILLS**

4312. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Jute mills in the country are running on rated capacity;

(b) if not, the reasons for the low output, and

(c) the broad outlines of the proposal to increase their production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Jute Mills in the country are not running to their rated capacity mainly because of erratic power supply. In the recent months there was little production due to the strike in the industry. Efforts to avoid unscheduled power cuts to the jute industry are being taken. The strike has been called off.

**PROPOSAL TO SET UP JUTE MILLS IN TRIPURA**

4313 SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Jute mills in Tripura;

(b) if so, whether these mills are proposed to be set up in private sector or in public sector; and

(c) the type of Jute goods proposed to be manufactured in these mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). A Letter of Intent has been issued for setting up a jute mills in Tripura in the Joint sector with an estimated annual capacity of 13,872 tonnes for manufacture of sacking and Pack Sheet.

**PROPOSAL TO TAKE OVER SICK JUTE MILLS.**

4314. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take over sick Jute mills in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the Jute mills in the country which can be termed as "sick"; and

(d) the proposal for revival of these Jute mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) It is the policy of Government to take over sick Mills when necessary. However no jute mill has been declared sick.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

**PROPOSAL TO MODERNISE JUTE MILLS DURING FIFTH PLAN**

4315. SHRI S. N. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Jute Mills in the country with their production capacity, State-wise;

(b) the number of workers working in these Jute Mills, millwise;

(c) the total foreign exchange earned by these Jute mills during the last three years, and

(d) the main features of the proposal for modernising these Jute mills during Fifth Five Year Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

**TARGET OF OPENING TOURIST HOTELS DURING FOURTH PLAN**

4316. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the target of opening of tourist hotels during the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the target was achieved fully; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISM) : (a) to (c). The Fourth Five Year Plan included the construction of 14 new projects consisting of tourist hotels/motels/cottages by the India Tourism Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking. Of these, 10 projects have been completed and commissioned and 2 other projects are nearing completion. Some aspects of the remaining two projects are under consideration and their construction will be taken up in the Fifth Five Year Plan.

**TARGET OF SETTING UP NEW AIRPORTS DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF FIFTH PLAN**

4317 SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) what is the target of setting up of new airports and expansion of existing airports during the 1st year of the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the main features of the expansion scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) (b). During 1974-75 the International Airports Authority of India proposes to take up a number of development works at the four international airports. These include :—

*Delhi.* (i) Initial work connected with the construction of one international module and

(ii) Completion of existing of the international arrival hall.

*Bombay.* (i) Initial work connected with the construction of a new international terminal building and

(ii) Extension of the existing terminal building.



*Madras.* Extension of terminal building.

*Calcutta.* Modifications and air-conditioning of the terminal building.

In regard to other domestic airports, the programme of the Civil Aviation Department includes :—

- (i) Completion of Barapani aerodrome and initial work on a new aerodrome at Hubli.
- (ii) Expansion and modifications of terminal buildings at Raipur and Bangalore aerodromes.
- (iii) Strengthening of runways, taxi-tracks, aprons etc. at Gauhati, Port Blair, Trivandrum, Mohanbari, Agartala, Ahmedabad, Keshod, Porbandar, Jabalpur, Aurangabad, Jaipur, Udaipur and Khajuraho aerodromes.
- (iv) Construction of wireless transmitting station, remote receiving station and control tower for Palam.

#### VISIT BY AUSTRIAN TRADE TEAM

4318. SHRI M. S. SANJEEVI RAO : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Austrian Trade Team visited India in February, 1974 and had discussions with the Government; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Mission held discussions with various Ministries and Departments, public and private Organisations etc. on the possibilities of increasing the trade and industrial and economic cooperation between India and Austria.

#### IMPORT OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

4319. SHRI E. V. VIKHE PATIL :  
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) the value of textile machinery proposed to be imported in the near future; and

(b) the names of countries from which it is to be imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Import of permissible items of textile machinery is being allowed for modernisation as well as expansion subject to availability of foreign exchange. No separate funds are, however, earmarked for this purpose. The value of machinery likely to be imported in the near future cannot be anticipated.

(b) Import of textile machinery is made as suitable and available both from General Currency Area such as Western Europe and Japan and also from Rupee Payment Areas such as Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

#### CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ 3795 DATED 7-12-1973 RE.SELF ASSESSMENT SYSTEM FOR INCOME-TAX COLLECTION.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : In reply to parts (d) and (e) of the question it was stated that extensive mass communication programme was undertaken by the Income-tax Department during the year 1971-72 and 1972-73, while the correct position is that such programmes were conducted only in 1972-73 and 1973-74. So the first part of the reply may be amended to read as under :—

(d) and (e) : Yes, Sir. In 1972-73 and 1973-74 an extensive mass communication programme was undertaken by the Income-tax Department through the medium of Radio, Newspaper advertisement and meetings of taxpayers with departmental officers.

In response to Unstarred Question No. 3795 answered on 7th December, 1973, it was stated that mass communication programme was undertaken by the Income-tax Department during the years 1971-72 and 1972-73 whereas the correct position is that such programme was undertaken in 1972-73 and 1973-74. When the mistake was noticed, the matter was brought to the notice of the Minister. However, the amended

reply could not be laid on the Table within 7 days of answering of the question, as the mistake was noticed subsequently. The error and the delay are regretted.

2 A statement containing the correct reply is now laid on the Table of the House  
 12 04 Hrs

# CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

## REPORTED SHORTFALL OF 5,00 000 TONNES OF FERTILIZER

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** (Contar) Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon.

The reported shortfall of 5 00 000 tonnes of fertiliser in 1973-74

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN)** I share the concern voiced by the Honble Members in regard to the situation as it developed in the current year owing to the acute shortage of fertilizers. Briefly the position is that the requirement for all types of fertilizers for the Kharif 1973 is finalised at the Zonal Conference with the State Governments was 155 lakh tonnes of nutrients (i.e. N P & K). While it was possible to meet this requirement fully with the domestically produced and imported fertilizers the situation changed dramatically and to our dismay, during the succeeding Rabi Season as against an assessed requirement of 24.31 lakh tonnes of nutrients the total availability from all sources was only 16.05 lakh tonnes of nutrients. The uncovered gap is attributable to the shortfall in the domestic production and imports failing to materialise as expected despite all out and persistent attempts to contract for as much quantity of fertilizers as possible to bridge the gap. It has not, unfortunately been possible to import the required quantities on account of the global shortage of fertilizers. The difficulty in finding sufficient shipping space and the deepening energy crisis which developed towards the end of the year added to our difficulties on the import front.

During 1973-74, indigenous production of fertilizers upto end of February was 9.6 lakh tonnes of Nitrogen and 2.95 lakh tonnes of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, the year is likely to end with

a total production of 10.4 lakh tonnes of 'N' and 3.23 lakh tonnes of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>. Production during 1973-74 could have been more but for external factors such as extensive power cuts, floods in Gujarat and labour problems which affected production. The two fertilizer plants in U.P. had to operate for long periods with severe power restrictions. The plant at Nangal, which requires 164 MW of power had also to operate for varying periods of time with reduced power supply. In fact, in April-May, 1973, the Nangal plant could get only as low as 60 MW of power. Again during the current month the plant has been required to operate with a supply of about 72 MW. Besides even some of the operating plants were afflicted by power fluctuations/failures. The total loss of production on account of irregularity and inadequacy of power supply is estimated to be around 110 000 tonnes of nitrogen. The plant at Baroda was affected on account of inadequate water flow in the Mahi River and consequently high salinity and subsequently by floods in Mahi River. Labour problems was another major factor which affected production in the units at Kanpur, Bombay, Vizag, Rourkela and Neyveli, resulting in a loss of about 35,000 tonnes of nitrogen. The Cochin and Durgapur plants have not yet been able to operate on a sustained basis, though trial runs on the various sections have been made at varying plant loads. The new plant at Goa did not also contribute to the extent anticipated due to operational and other technical problems. Every effort is being made to overcome the various operational and other problems and maximise production. I would like to refer here to the rationalisation and renovation programmes underway to improve the plant performance at Sindri. In addition a major programme of modernisation based on fuel oil (in lieu of coke/cokeoven gas, presently in use) has also been sanctioned. De-bottlenecking and stabilisation programme are also under implementation at Udyogmandal, Gorakhpur etc. It will be some time before these renovations and other programmes are completed and their effects are felt in the shape of increased production.

Steps have been taken by the Government to ensure that the available fertilizers are distributed equitably among the different States. The distribution system has been

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streamlined and supply plans have been rationalised in order that the available fertilizers may reach the area of consumption without delay. In the context of shortages, steps have been taken to identify and exploit organic manurial sources to supplement the available chemical fertilizers.

As the Hon'ble Member will appreciate agricultural production depends upon a number of factors of which fertilizer availability is one. It is not therefore possible to quantify the impact of the fertilizer shortage on our agricultural production.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, if there is any challenging task before the country today, I think, the whole House will agree with me that the most challenging task before the country and the Government is to fulfil the estimated target of consumption of fertilizer.

The answer given by the hon. Minister does not in a way refer to the report that there is a shortfall of 5 lakhs tonnes of fertiliser. This news was revealed by Mr. Noels, President of the Rockefeller Foundation. You will recollect earlier also the World Bank report which leaked out revealed about the shortage of fertiliser and as a result thereof famine due to shortage of fertiliser particularly. Because, if the growth of agricultural production falls not only the next Fifth Plan will cash but also there is every possibility of massive starvation in our country this year.

I wish the hon. senior Minister should have been present here to answer the questions. The General does not seem to know the trickery of politics. The most challenging task has been left to be answered. For, he will be the person who will be lynched by the people, if Government fail to provide fertilisers and as a result there is a fall in agricultural production which would result ultimately in famine.

I would like the hon. Minister to give categorical answers to the following questions. What is the total estimate of consumption of fertilisers, of all kinds, phosphorus, nitrogenous and potash fertilisers? What is the target of production of indigenous fertilisers for 1973-74? What is the actual achievement in relation to the target? What is the target of import of fertilisers for 1973-74? What is the estimated import and what is the actual import?

The hon. Minister has already admitted that there is an apprehension of 5 lakhs tonnes of shortfall of fertilisers. He has admitted that already there is a shortfall of 8 lakhs tonnes of fertilisers. This is a challenging problem and he has not given an answer. I would like to know how this gap will be filled up and how Government are going to do it.

The Fourth Report of the Estimates Committee on the activities in regard to fertiliser production is a scathing criticism, page to page and point to point. I do not know whether any other Ministry has drawn such bitter and critical observations from the Estimates Committee.

Our country is very poor in fertiliser production. As against this, what is the estimate given by Government in regard to fertiliser production?

The Estimates Committee has pointed out that the installed capacity of the fertiliser production units has not been fully utilised. In 1972-73 we have not got the figures for 1973-74 yet the installed capacity in the public sector could be utilised to the extent of 55.9 per cent only while in the private sector it was utilised to the extent of 61.2 per cent only. What does this mean? This means that more than 40 per cent of the installed capacities remain unutilised.

The Estimates Committee report also points out that in 1973-74 there was a big gap between targets of indigenous production and also imports. The hon. Minister has not given any answer whatsoever to this question. What are the real targets? What are the figures? How are they going to fill up the gaps? That is the most important question that I would like to ask of the hon. Minister.

I would like also to ask him whether he has gone through the report of the Estimates Committee and all the recommendations made therein. The Committee has stated that Government had taken a leisurely attitude and they had failed to utilise the installed capacity. These are not my words but those of the Estimates Committee. Why did they not visualise in advance that in the international market, not only will the prices of fertilisers shoot up but they would not be available even at higher prices?

Why did they not visualise in the private sector such kinds of productive units with a low potentiality of profitability and large capital investment and why did they consider such units possible only in the public sector? This is also an observation made by the Estimates Committee. Why did you not understand it earlier? Now you are required to revert to coal-based production units which you neglected; you failed in respect of urea, naphtha etc. Ultimately, the Estimates Committee wanted to know from Government whether plan to plan, production unit to unit an assessment has been made or would be made to ascertain the reasons for the failure to fulfil the target of installed capacity.

Now in 1973-74, if we are to avoid a massive famine, there are two ways open to us to explore (1) whether it will be possible to fulfil the installed capacity of the productive units and (2) whether it will be possible for you to adopt a massive programme for organic manure. You remember that Gandhiji even before the freedom days talked about compost manures. The only way out, or, I would use this word, salvation, for our agriculture is this to undertake a massive programme for organic manure by using city wastage, night soil, garbage etc not only because they are cheap, less costly and require less time for production and distribution, but we can have the participation of the people in this project, though it may be less in quality or may be less effective. But because we have not enough of fertiliser, it has to be supplemented by this means.

The Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals may say that this is the function of the Ministry of Agriculture, this programme for production of organic manure. I want to know whether any co-ordination committee has been set up between the two Ministries because both the production of fertiliser and organic manure are inter-linked. Only by this you can tide over the difficulty. Also I want to know about what distribution arrangements you have made, whether you have made any evaluation as regards the cost of production and the sale price of fertiliser both in the public and in the private sectors.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** At the very outset, I would like to give the information which the hon. member wanted regarding availability of fertiliser.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** First total consumption target for the year.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** For 1973-74, the requirement of the whole country in nitrogenous fertilisers is 25.76 lakh tonnes, phosphatic 9.25 lakh tonnes and potash 4.8 lakh tonnes—total 39.81 lakh tonnes. Domestic production is a total of 13.33 lakh tonnes and import during January to December is 12.89 lakh tonnes. Thus the total requirement minus total availability leaves us with a deficit of 8.34 lakh tonnes of nitrogen, 1.33 lakh tonnes of potash and 3.42 lakh tonnes of phosphate totalling 13.09 lakh tonnes deficit. I entirely agree with the hon. member that the position is not at all satisfactory.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA:** Call it alarming; why try to minimise the position?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** As far as the khariff this year is concerned, we met the full requirements of the country; by both our indigenous production and import, we were able to meet the full requirements of khariff. But in the rabi season, owing to factors which are very well known to my hon. friend, the energy crisis the scarcity of naphtha and the attitude of countries which are producing fertilisers in pleading that because of shortage of naphtha they are not able to keep up their contracts. The situation has become very difficult and we are trying to do whatever is possible within these constraints. As I said in my statement due to power failures some of our best units which were actually operating at a higher capacity than the rated capacity had been affected. For instance Nangal was doing exceedingly well but because of power cuts Nangal production has had to be very severely curtailed. Similarly Gorakhpur unit was doing exceedingly well. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the country is facing a difficult situation and we are trying to step up production inside the country and we are also trying to step up imports. But as I have said earlier, imports have become very difficult. Urea which we used to import at about 46 to 50 dollars a tonne a couple of years ago had now shot up to something like 250 dollars per tonne and that is not available anywhere in the world. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that we should make full use of our very rich organic manure available in the

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country and this is done in close co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture. Greenmanure and organic manure are some of the steps that we have to take to make up for the shortage of chemical fertilisers.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे देश में कृषि उत्पादन के लिए खाद को कितनी बड़ी आवश्यकता है इस बात को हम सभी जानते हैं। पानी और अच्छे बीज के बाद खाद का स्थान बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हो गया है अब तक देश में खाद की कमी जो पहले 5 लाख 6 हजार टन बनलाई जा रही थी वह अब 8 लाख 34 हजार टन तक हो गई है। अगर यह स्थिति है तो जाहिर बात है कि ट्रमका अमर हमारे कृषि उत्पादन पर बहुत ही बुरा पड़ रहा है और हम तमाम लोग जो यहाँ पर उपस्थित हैं शहरों से और बेहातो से सब जगहों से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, तमाम जगह हाहाकार है कमी की वजह से और जो कम खाद है उस के बटवारे में गड़बड़ी है, जो घाघली है उस को ले कर परेशानी है। न गेहूँ पैदा करने वाले को, न आलू न प्याज, कोई भी चीज पैदा करने वाले को, किसी को खाद नहीं मिल रही है। किसी प्रकार की भी फमल जो हम उगा रहे हैं और जिस का उगाना राष्ट्र के प्रति हमारा कर्तव्य है उस के लिए जहाँ तक खाद की आवश्यकता है उस की काफी कमी से हम गुजर रहे हैं। आज जरूरत 24 लाख 31 हजार टन खाद की है। लेकिन जसा कि कहा गया करीब 9 लाख टन की उस में कमी है। अगर हम इस कमी को पूरा नहीं करेंगे तो हमारे देश को बराबर खाद्य संकट का मुकाबला करते रहना पड़ेगा और विदेशों से भीख माँगना पड़ेगा।

इस स्थिति से निपटने के लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम खाद के उत्पादन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दें। कठिनाइयाँ जरूर हैं। बिजली की कठिनाई है, और कठिनाइयाँ हैं। सब कठिनाई बताते बताते अपने मजदूरों की कठिनाई भी जोड़ दी तो यह तो आप

का शकुन-तफिया बन गया है कि कुछ भी बात हो तो उस में मेजर बात होती है मजदूर की। एक कारण मजदूर हो सकता है लेकिन मुख्य कारण मजदूर का हो और और कोई कारण न हो ऐसा नहीं है। आप की व्यवस्था में दोष है। बहुत सारे सिक कारखाने हैं जहाँ उत्पादन नहीं होता। इन बातों की ओर आप का ध्यान कम जाता है। लेकिन मजदूर के ऊपर आप जरूर चोट करना चाहते हैं और जब भी मौका मिलता है आप चोट करते हैं। हम सब लोग इस बात में सहमत हैं कि खाद के उत्पादन को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाया जाए। नए कारखाने लगाने की बात आप कर रहे हैं। नई पंच वर्षीय योजना में आप पाँच कारखाने बनाने जा रहे हैं। आज ही सवेरे एक प्रश्न के जवाब में मालूम हुआ कि तीन खाद के कारखानों के लिए आप जापान से सहायता लेने की बात सोच रहे हैं। वह प्रक्रिया चल रही है। य बाने हो रही है यह ठीक है। और यह भी बान चल रही है कि बिजली की कमी है, तेल की कमी है तो कोयले पर आधारित कारखाने बनाए जायें ताकि हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा अपने देश में खाद बना सकें और खाद के मामले में भी आत्म-निर्भर हो सकें इस के लिए हमारे दोस्त रुपी-पेमेंट वाले जो देश हैं जिन से रुपए में लेन देन होता है और हमारा व्यापार उन के साथ जाता है, ऐसे लोगों से भी मदद लेने की बात की जानी चाहिए। लेकिन पता नहीं इस योजना में यह बान है या नहीं।

श्री रामदेब सिंह (महाराजगंज) : माफ कहिए हम में लेना चाहिए।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : रूस से ही नहीं, तमाम समाजवादी देशों की बात में कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि तमाम समाजवादी देशों के साथ हमारा व्यापार रुपी-पेमेंट के आधार पर चलता है।

जापान के साथ आप गए हैं। 98 करोड़ 7 लाख रुपए का फारेन एक्सचेंज

का लोभ यह आप को देगे तीन कारखानों के लिए। पता नहीं पूरी विदेशी मुद्रा कितनी उस में खर्च करेंगे? मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि कारखाने आप बनाइए। उस में समाजवादी देशों से या रूपए में लेन देन करने वाले देशों में ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद लेनी चाहिए।

इन बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सच है कि बिजली उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के उद्देश्य से सरकार सोवियत सघ से बड़े बड़े जनरेटर मंगाने के किसी प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही थी। और इस सम्बन्ध में पिछले वर्ष के नवम्बर मास में सोवियत कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के महा-सचिव ब्रेज्नेव के भारत आगमन के समय कोई वार्ता हुई थी? यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कौन सा निर्णय लिया है और अगर इस विचार को त्याग दिया है तो उस का क्या कारण है?

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार खाद के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने के लिए देश के विभिन्न भागों में खाद के कारखानों के निर्माण की बान सोच रही है?

यदि हाँ, तो क्या यह बात सच है कि जिन देशों के साथ हमारा व्यापार या लेन-देन रूपय में होता है उन देशों से खाद के कारखाने के लिए आवश्यक उपकरण मंगाने का सरकार का इरादा है? यदि हाँ, तो उस के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है?

(ग) अरब देशों से खाद के उत्पादन के लिए कच्चे माल की प्राप्ति के लिए कोई प्रयास क्या किया जा रहा है? यदि हाँ, तो इस दिशा में हुई प्रगति का व्यौरा क्या है?

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों के अतिरिक्त निजी क्षेत्र में भी खाद के कारखाने लगाने का प्रश्न सरकार के सामने विचाराधीन है? यदि हाँ, तो यह सुविधा सरकार हिन्दुस्तान के किन इजारेदारों को देना चाहती है?

(ङ) बीमार कारखानों में जान डालने के लिए कौन सी कार्यवाही की गई है?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : जंमा कि माननीय सदस्य को पता है खाद के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए गवर्नमेन्ट पूरी कोशिश कर रही है और कई नए कारखाने हम लगा रह हैं। इस वक्त बरौनी, नामरूप, खेतड़ी, कौट, बाइखेग, ट्यूटीकोरिन और इपवा के नए कारखाने बन रह हैं। ट्राम्बे के कारखाने में भी तरक्की हो रही है उम्मीद है उस का उत्पादन भी बढन जरूर बढ़ेगा।

कॉल-बैन्ड फटिलाइजर कारखानों के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने खिन्न किया—कोयले से चलने वाले तीन कारखाने इस वक्त बन रहे हैं। उम्मीद है अगले साल के दर-मियान तक ये कारखाने चालू हो जायेंगे। ये कारखाने हैं—तालचर, रामगुण्डम और कोरबा। हम इस बात पर पूरी तवज्जह दे रहे हैं—चूँकि हमारे मुल्क में कोयला काफी है, इसलिए कोयले से चलनेवाले फटिलाइजर के कारखाने ज्यादा से ज्यादा तादाद में लगाये जायें। तीन के बारे में तो फैसला हो चुका है, लेकिन हम इस बात की छानबीन कर रहे हैं कि इस किस्म के और कारखाने कहाँ कहाँ लग सकते हैं, उन के बारे में रिपोर्ट्स तैयार की जा रही हैं।

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) : बिहार में कितने लग रहे हैं?

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : बरौनी के बारे में आप को मालूम है। लेकिन हमारी कोशिश यह है.....

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री : मैंने जो सवाल पूछे थे उन के जवाब दिए जायें।

श्री शाहनवाज खाँ : हमारी हमेशा यह कोशिश रहती है कि सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज से, जो हमारे दोस्त हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा तालमेल कायम

[श्री शाहनवाज खां]

करे। हमें उन को पेमेन्ट करने में आसानी होती है। इस लिए हम को जहां जहां मौका मिलता है हम कोशिश करते हैं कि सोवियत की मदद से भी ऐसे प्लान्ट्स लगाये।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैंने जैनरेटर्स के बारे में सवाल पूछा था।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : जैनरेटर दूसरे महकमे का सवाल है।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि उन के साथ कोई बात हुई है या नहीं? आप ने तो जैनरल बात बतला दी है।

श्री शाहनवाज खां . उन के साथ बहुत सी बातें हुई थी, उन पे जैनरेटर की बात भी थी। बड़ी कैपेसिटी के जैनरेटर्स बनाये जाये। आप ने इस के बारे में अम्बारा में भी पढा होगा। जब ब्रेजनेव माहव यहा आये थे, हमारी उन के साथ बातचीत हुई। उसके बाद अलग अलग महकमों के जो मिनिस्टर आए थे, एक्सपर्ट टीम आई थी, फटिलाइजर के लोग आये थे, पेट्रोलियम के लोग भी आए थे, उन सब के साथ बातचीत हुई थी। हमारी यह कोशिश रहती है कि सोशलिस्ट कन्ट्रीज के साथ जिनकी मदद मिलती है, वह हम लेते रहे।

श्री० मधु बण्डवले : (राजापुर) ब्रेजनेव साहब की सब बातें उन को मालूम है, वह तो वहां सिर्फ सवाल पूछते हैं।

श्री शाहनवाज खां : तेल के बारे में भी हम पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं। अरब देशों में हमारे डेलीगेशन भी गए थे। अरब और इरानियन मिनिस्टर्स जो यहा आये थे उन के साथ हमारी बात हुई। इस वक्त भी ईराक का डेलीगेशन आया हुआ है, उन से बातचीत हो रही है। हमारी पूरी कोशिश है कि हमारे यहां तेल की कमी न होने पाये और हमारे अरब दोस्तों ने कहा है कि आप की जितनी जरूरियात होंगी, उस को पूरा किया

जाएगा। ईरान का रबैया भी हमारे साथ बहुत हमदर्दानी है, हम उस की बहुत कद्र करते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा था—क्या यह हकीकत है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के साथ हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी इजाजत दे रहे हैं कि वे भी कारखाने लगाये। जी हां, हम इजाजत दे रहे हैं, हमारी यह ब्याहिश है कि जल्द से जल्द इस देश में खाद की कमी को पूरा करें। हमारे सामने दो सवाल थे। देश में खाद की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हम खाद बाहर से इम्पोर्ट करें या प्राइवेट सेक्टर के लोगों को कारखाने लगाने की इजाजत दे ताकि वे जल्द से जल्द कारखाने लगाये और हमें बाहर से इम्पोर्ट न करना पड़े। माननीय सदस्य इस बात से इतिफाक करेंगे कि देश के अन्दर प्राइवेट सेक्टर को भी, अगर वे इम्पोर्ट को खत्म करने में मदद दे सकते हैं, तो उनको भी लगाने देना चाहिए।  
..... (व्यवधान) ..... कोटा में एक बड़ा अच्छा खाद का कारखाना चल रहा है

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी (कानपुर) : कितना बड़ा है ?

श्री शाहनवाज खां : 4 लाख टन पर-एनम कैपेसिटी का है। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि 9 लाख टन पर-एनम पैदा करें, इसलिए उसकी एस्पेक्शन की हम इजाजत दे रहे हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) Governmental planning has made agriculture, whatever little it may be, fertilizer-oriented. They have specially gone in for high-yielding varieties without taking into consideration, or making provision, for fertilizer in adequate quantities. Here I would like to mention one very interesting thing. Today the demand is much more than the supply and the result is that unscrupulous producers, traders and agents are



making bags of money out of it. You will be surprised to know that while the controlled price of fertilizer is Rs. 50, it is sold for as much as Rs. 200 and the attitude of the seller is "either take it or leave it".

What surprises me is that the Americans have suddenly become greatly interested in the matter. In fact, this Calling Attention came out as a result of a news item in *The Times of India* with the heading: "India may be short of 500,000 tons fertilizer", according to Mr. John H. Knowles, President of the Rockefeller Foundation. The Americans want India to produce only that much of fertilizer which the Indian and foreign monopolies can produce so that it can be sold in the sellers' market. That is what they are doing now. It is very interesting to know that in reply to a question of mine it was stated:

"Dr. Raymond Ewell visited India in connection with the Seminar organised by the Fertilizer Association of India on 'The World Fertilizer Situation in the Seventies' on 14th and 15th December, 1973."

The Fertilizer Association of India is a pressure lobby of the fertilizer tycoons. It is not serving the farmers, peasants or other people. It is there to see that the entire business remains in the sellers' market and the people are made to pay through the nose and it can fleece as long as it can.

There is another piece of interesting news which says:

"Dr. Raymond Ewell of the US made a flying visit to the Capital recently with some new theories on fertilizer requirements. An old Ford Foundation hand in India."

You know who are the Ford Foundation people. We had discussion on the floor of the House that the Ford Foundation has been acting on behalf of the CIA. A Ford Foundation chap wanting to do good to the common man in the country is something unbelievable. It further says:

"An old Ford Foundation hand in India, Dr. Ewell is reported to have narrated his theories at a seminar organised by the Fertilizer Association of India."

Dr. Ewell was one of the brains behind an earlier report on the fertilizer requirements of the country, which was not received favourably by the Government. In that report, he is believed to have strongly recommended that the Government should rely more on naphtha based plants using imported naphtha.

In India he is stated to have close connections with top bureaucrats of some Ministries whom he got to know when he had come as a short time consultant to the Ford Foundation in the sixties.

Keen interest is being shown by some US bodies now reportedly attempting to secure monopoly control in setting up fertilizer plants in India undeterred by Bechtel's earlier failure in this area."

The whole thing is that Americans want to control the consumption and production of fertilizer in this country. I repeat that they want to make it only a sellers' market. We are sometimes walking into this trap. This sort of a news item comes and we get alarmed. The Government has totally and utterly failed.

The Fourtieth Report of the Estimates Committee has clearly stated this. Yet, the hon. Minister has the courage to tell this House something which is far from the truth. This is what the Estimates Committee Report says:

"The Committee are unhappy that considerable delays ranging from six months to three and a half years have taken place in the commissioning of the fertilizer projects in the public sector leading *inter alia* to a sizeable escalation of cost of putting up the projects.... The Committee feel that at least some part of it could have been avoided by a more effective coordination as between different agencies of the Government."

That is the most serious thing. In the public sector projects, the utilisation of capacity is miserably low. Take, for example, Namrup—it is 66.7 thousand tonnes; FACT—48.7 thousand Tonnes; Rourkela—39.2 thousand tonnes; Neyveli—28.5 thousand tonnes. These are the concerns which are under the command of Gen. Shah Nawaz Khan. Don't you think that we sought to give him a Medal here?



[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Should he not be recommended for getting the Bharat Ratna for his wonderful performance?

What is the performance of the private sector? Gujarat State Fertilizer—85.6 thousand tonnes; Vizag—81.2 thousand tonnes; Kanpur—64.0 thousand tonnes. Also, take the Imperial Chemical Industry—the god-father of the ruling Party. The total utilisation is so high.

This gives us a definite impression that the production in the public sector projects is being sabotaged by the Government and the private sector together. How could anybody otherwise justify this that the public sector produces as low as 28.5 thousand tonnes and the private sector produces as high as 98.2 thousand tonnes? What is the explanation for it? The man is made to pay four times the controlled price.

I am asking a question and the Minister should give a clear and categorical reply. Gen. Shah Nawaz Khan is very good in evading the questions. Either he does not know or he evades it. Why is that the public sector projects are not being utilised fully to their built-in capacities? Whom has he penalised? How many people have been suspended and dismissed for the total failure in the public sector projects?

I wrote a letter to the hon. Minister, Mr. Borooah, on 21st February, 1974 and I got a reply on 6th March, 1974 under the signature of Gen. Shah Nawaz Khan. It reveals another alarming situation. Although we have the lowest *per capita* income in the world, why is it that we are required to pay the highest price for fertiliser. Take, for example, Ammonium Sulphate. India pays 2,665 per tonne whereas Belgium where the *per capita* income is 10 times or at least 5 times, pays 1,793. When we pay 2,665, Ceylon pays 1,683; Australia pays 1,688 and New Zealand pays 1,793.

Then, take another item Urea. In India, the listed price, according to the letter dated 6th March, 1974, is 2,085; in Ceylon, it is 1,185.

In the U. S. A. it is 1,470. We are paying about the highest price in the world. I could have understood if we had got the fertiliser at your listed price; but one has to pay four times that price; not only that,

he may be getting sub-standard, adulterated and short-weighted bags. It is happening so frequently. Government has no moral right to come and tell us stories here. You go out and see. A kilo of urea is being sold at Rs. 4, four times the control price; and your control price is about the highest in the world.

Your public sector is producing next to nothing. You have completely surrendered to the monopolists. You made a policy statement—and this is my question also—once that in the Fourth Plan fertiliser production would be in the public sector. Then tell us why you have given licences to private sector tycoons for production of fertiliser already and you are also going to give some more to them. We want specific answer to these questions. Do not tell us things which are not true.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: At the very outset I would like to point out that this question was raised by my hon. friend the other day also. The prices that he has quoted are very old.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. I wrote to the hon. Minister on 21st February 1974 and the reply comes on 6th March 1974 signed by Gen. SHAHNAWAZ KHAN. And he now says that it is old.

SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN: Those are 1971 figures.

My hon. friend has said that we are completely surrendering to the private sector and that the public sector is producing nothing. I would like to inform him that, whereas the private sector is producing 8,10,000 tonnes, the public sector is producing 11,28,000 tonnes. That is the comparative production of public sector and private sector.

He has said that the performance of the public sector is poor. I admit that in certain plants, in certain units, the production is poor. For example, Rourkela; it is based on coke-oven gas. Coke-oven gas is not available and, therefore, there is very little that can be done except trying to improve the availability of coke oven gas. In Neiveli there is the difficulty of shortage of lignite. It is based on lignite, and the machinery that is working, the bucket-wheel excavators, are very old and outmoded. We are trying

to change over to different methods of production. The plants at FACT, Udyog maudal are very old; the Plants have outlived their useful life. That is why the production in these plants is poor. But I would like to inform my hon. friend that some of our plants like Nangal, Trombay, Gorkhpur and Nampur compare very very favourably with any of the private sector plants anywhere in India. Therefore, it is wrong to say that the public sector is not doing well. The public sector is doing well; it is not lagging behind the private sector.

They do hold seminars. The Fertilizer Association of India hold seminars. They invite experts from all over the world. Such experts are invited to give their opinion; they are technical experts giving technical opinion and so my friend need not have any such fear that those who attend the seminars will join the establishment of any their monopolies, etc. I don't think there is any such thing.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** Tell us who pays for the Fertilizer Association let the hon. Minister tell us about that, who pays Who are the people who run it?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN** They contribute them selves.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** . Who?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN**: The people in the private sector pay themselves, they hold seminars, I cannot stop their seminars, they do useful work.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** The main thing is to fill up the gap in fertilizer shortage where it is public sector or private sector.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN** I entirely agree.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU** It is on record that Fertilizer Association is paid for by private producers.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN** I admit that there are some malpractices in distribution of fertilisers. We in the public sector made an offer to State Governments to hand over the entire production to them and they can regulate them. We have also decided to give over substantial portion of our production to the cooperatives. Some State Governments have come forward to

say that they would like to have enter the distribution system. They are quite agreeable. We would like to help them.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU**: You say 'some malpractice'. Actually there is 400 per cent malpractice. What you say is a gross under-estimation, I should say. You have to pay Rs. 200 for a bag of urea for which the control price is Rs. 22.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE**: I would like to know as to what concrete steps have been taken to ensure the efficient conduct of the production of fertilisers and to relate the cost of production to the sale price and also to see that wherever imports are to be ensured the system is streamlined and all these things are done in an effective manner. In the fourth plan it was expected that there will be increase in the fertiliser production of the order of 26½ lakh tonnes, whereas the actual increase in the Fourth plan was of the order of 7½ lakh tonnes only. While launching the Fifth Plan will you not take note of this experience in the past as far as the Fourth Plan is concerned. Is it not true that imports are relatively heavy? Last year out of 30 lakh tonnes 12 lakh tonnes amounting to almost 40 per cent of the total production was imported with the consequent drain on foreign exchange resources. Is it not a fact that foreign exchange was of the order of Rs. 140 crores? Is it not a fact that Estimates committee has passed structures saying that the deficit in respect of fertilisers by the end of the Fifth Plan, that is 1968-79, will be 1.5 million tonnes? This is the warning that has been given. Is it not a fact that the National Committee for Science and Technology after going through the problem in depth has already suggested that you must change the entire orientation of the new projects that are to be taken up? Is it not a fact that this National Committee for Science and Technology has already suggested that the new projects you introduce will have to be basically coal oriented and it has to be ensured that even where they are fuel oil oriented they are switched on to coal? In this connection I would like to know and I am surprised that in the entire statement he has not made any reference to Mithapore project at all. They are completely giving up the responsibility of abounding this project and bitter controversy is going on. Mr. J. R. D. Tata has

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

already made a categorical statement—I do not want to enter into doctrinaire attitude—I want to know from the Government categorically and they can give the reply in terms of their policies and orientation. Is it not a fact that they are going to transfer the responsibility of Mithapore squarely on the shoulders of Tatas? Tatas have made it abundantly clear that the policy decisions of the Government were not clear. They had not specifically and clearly laid down the conditions for the viability of the project and the infrastructure to be provided for the viability. The consumers are finding it difficult to know the real nature of the controversy. With Tatas on the one side and Government on the other no categorical statement is coming forward regarding the problem.

In this connection I would like to raise a question regarding Rs 28 crore plan to produce organic manure. How is it this plan is not effectively being implemented and if this plan is to be implemented is it not necessary that in the Fifth Plan greater degree of sewage irrigation schemes will have to be taken up so that compost projects could be built up more effectively? What concrete steps are being taken in this direction? Also whether a number of countries like USA, Switzerland, Japan, Spain, U.K., Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria have delayed the fertiliser supply on the ground that they want higher prices. In this connection a categorical reply must come. I would like to know what is the reason for the disparity in the prices? As far as the Indian farmers are concerned there is one set of prices and for others there is another set of prices. There is a tremendous disparity existing between the two. Is it not a fact that because of this disparity the problem has become more complicated?

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** I said in my statement that there will be a lag between the production and what is required by our farmers and we will make up that shortfall by import. We are putting up a number of new fertiliser plants and I have given the details of those plants. We have already three coal-based plants under implementation and we are already surveying sites for new plants. We have accepted

the principle that as many plants as possible should be coal based and there is no difference of opinion on that point of view.

About Mithapore they had made an application for a letter of intent and now they are having second thoughts on the matter of profitability. They feel that there is not enough profitability. There are other units who are prepared to come forward and put up their own plants. If they are not prepared to put up the plant we cannot force them.

13 hrs.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Sir, the question was regarding the original scheme. They had been saying it is not viable. That is why it is not being fulfilled.

13 hrs.

**SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN** (South Delhi) I let him reply to the question about Tatas.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** They first came forward and then they have said that it does not give enough profit and, therefore, they are not interested and they have surrendered their letter of intent.

**SHRI PILOO MODY** (Godhra): That is second project. What about the first Mithapur project?

**SHRI SHAHANAWAZ KHAN:** They have not taken it up.

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** The guilt of the Government in having given up the first Mithapur project is at the base of the shortage.

**SHRI SHAHANAWAZ KHAN:** As I have said, we are trying to make as much use of organic manures as possible, and the Ministry of Agriculture is taking appropriate steps in that direction.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** What steps?

**SHRI PILOO MODY:** Producing organic manure.

**SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN:** They are putting up new plants like the Okhla sludge plant, new curing plants etc. I agree with Prof. Madhu Dandavate that as regards the contracts which we had entered into with various countries, both in rupee-payment areas and in other areas, those countries have now expressed their inability to supply fertilisers, because they say that they cannot get naphtha, and thus they are pleading their inability to supply. That is correct.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Next, Shri Shanker Dayal Singh. He is absent.

13.02 HRS.

# **RE. MEDICAL FACILITIES IN PARLIAMENT HOUSE :**

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) :** May I make one submission. Is it up to you, Sir, to give me a hearing or not. This is about the observation made by you about the doctor's suspension. I have written to you a letter that perhaps you had prejudged the whole thing. Do you not think that you should make some suitable observation that the Minister is allowed to inquire into the matter and submit a report to your good self and those observations are taken cognisance of? I think your observation was a little premature.

**MR. SPEAKER :** It is based on inquiry.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** I have written the letter in order to help the Chair.....

**MR. SPEAKER :** It was not to be referred to in the House.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** I had written to you in order to help you to make suitable observation. You have said that the Minister is inquiring into the matter, but till the inquiry report comes, will not any observation from the Chair be premature?

**श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) :** मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिए । क्या यह सारा मामला इनका जो मेडीकल कौंसिल से उस के पास नहीं भेजा जा सकता है ताकि मेडीकल कौंसिल इस बात की जाँच करे । जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है जो डिस्टिप्लिनरी एक्शन होता है यह मेडीकल कौंसिल वाले लेते हैं । इसलिए उन के पास आप इस सारे मामले को भेज दीजिए

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :** May I submit only one thing? In this particular case, whatever negligence may have been alleged, I was expecting that the hon. Minister would go into the matter and at least he would be left free to have his own conclusions and then he might submit a report to you and you might give your

observation. On that particular day, the entire House was charged with emotion, because it was not merely the question of the death of a particular journalist; for, I know what happened when Mr. Teja Singh died, because he died on my lap; then also the doctor came but he came late and he could not do anything. I have nothing against the doctor and I have nothing but regard for the doctor. But the whole question is whether that would amount to professional misconduct or not. I would only submit that in view of your observation, Dr. Karan Singh will not have the courage of conviction to go against it.

**श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) :**  
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यह सुझाव है कि एक डाक्टर और एक क्लिनिक यहाँ पर और बना दिया जाए जो कि प्रेस के जो लोग हैं और हमारे जो विजीटर्स आते हैं उनको देखें ? यह मेरी आप से रिक्वेस्ट है ।

**MR. SPEAKER :** When this matter came to the House, I immediately deputed the Secretary-General and the officers to go into it. As hon. Members know, I said that I would make an inquiry into it, when this matter was referred to in the House. When that inquiry report came, I was expecting that the hon. Minister would inquire from us privately what the facts were. In the meanwhile, the doctor was suspended, and I came to know that the inquiry that our staff had made was not to his knowledge. So, I have referred that inquiry report to the hon. Minister, and he may have his own inquiry and he may take any action on it. That was why I said it here that I had enquired from the hon. Minister and he said that he had not made any inquiry himself but had suspended the doctor. So I was advised by our staff that that is a very anomalous position; he should have inquired into it himself or got those facts from us, the officer who had inquired into it. So I have sent everything to him. It is up to him to take any action on it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Let him have full freedom.

**MR. SPEAKER :** He has full freedom. Anyway, I do think that, after all, when we take action against any officer, we have to justify it.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Certainly.

**MR. SPEAKER:** We have to justify it. There should have been something on record, because immediately to do it would have jeopardised our position also. Now all that has been sent to him. He may go by that, have his own inquiry; he may do whatever he likes. It is up to the department.

**SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** What about one more clinic?

**MR. SPEAKER:** But I do feel that in future we will have to change the direction. The direction of the Ministry—not ours—for the functioning of the doctor, as I saw it, was that he should attend to MPs; as for others, they are to go to the Central Secretariat Dispensary nearby.

**SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** But this was within the precincts of Parliament House.

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry):** May I say this.....

**MR. SPEAKER:** I am on my legs. Why should he get up now?

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:** There is a question of life involved.

**MR. SPEAKER:** How can you know be beforehand what I am going to say?

I was referring to the Ministry's direction. I think I will have to discuss it with the Minister as to how to make arrangements for such cases, that if there is some emergent case besides of MPs in the press lobby or even in the general gallery of the visitors, what is to be done. Such things do happen. It is our duty based on human considerations to make medical relief immediately available.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Teja Singh Swatantra was not a correspondent.

**MR. SPEAKER:** In that case, as you know, I had inquired into it and told you at that time what he said. Shri Teja Singh Swatantra was a great personal friend of mine, whatever his politics. I knew him since the last 40 years. He was from a village neighbouring mine. We had worked together. In fact, at that time we had to go to Chandigarh. There was a programme for our going to Chandigarh. I was so much pained about what happened. But, of course that was not the consideration.

But here the Minister should have asked us or he should have made the inquiry himself. When I inquired there was no inquiry by him; it was a straight way suspension. After all, if something comes tomorrow, at least some record should be there to show that there was some sort of preliminary inquiry before the action taken. Now I have left it completely in their hands.

The other thing that I have been told is that when doctors come in this Parliament Dispensary, they develop a sort of vested interest, some MPs on this side and some MPs on that side, and they never want to go. This doctor was promoted. In spite of that, he did not like to go. Similarly there was another doctor who had spent all his period here. More than that he had gone for training to Canada and come with certain specialisation. He wanted to come back. I do not know what is the attraction here, except that it is a place for service. I have asked the Minister that in future we should have a gentleman who is really humane and dedicated and should not raise such objections that he is for M.P.s and he is not for others. I am going to take up this matter to the attention of the Press and the people in gallery and our visitors, how to deal with such cases.

**श्री विक्रम महाजन (कांगड़ा) शशि भूषण जी ने सजेशन दिया था, उसको कमिडर किया जाना चाहिए।**

**अध्यक्ष महोदय :** उमी के सिलमिले मे कहा है—

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुराना) :** जो कर्मचारी है, प्रेम वाले है उनको भी सुविधा मिलनी चाहिए। मन्त्रालय के आदेश है तो उनमें परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है।

**MR. SPEAKER:** I do not exonerate that; I do not say so. After all it is up to their department to take action.

अभी मैने जो आबजर्बेशन की है, इसके बारे मे मैने वाकत का पता लगाया है। यह बताया गया है कि उस के पास तीन चार एम पीज बैठे थे। मसेज पहले लेडी डाक्टर के

पास जाया। उसने आगे चला दिया। उसके आगे वह कम्पाउन्डर के पास चला दिया गया। मेरी अपनी राय है कि एमरजेंट केसिस में सब काम छोड़ करके जिस के पास भी पहले मैसेज आए उसको चाहिए था कि ही मुड हैब रश टू दी स्पार्ट। एम्बायन्टमेंट हो, किसी को बदलना हो, रखना हो तो हमें भी बताया जाना चाहिए कि यह आ गया, यह चला गया। मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि यह कर तो तो उसको कर दिया जाता है। हम से पूछा भी नहीं जाता है। हमें पता तो होना चाहिए कौन आ रहा है, कौन आ रहा है। कोई बात हो जाती है तो जवाब में देता हूँ, आदमी उनका होता है।

**श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) :** इसी हाउस में श्री हीरा सिंह चिन्तारया बोलते हुए गिर गए और उनकी मृत्यु हो गई। पंडित जी ने विलिंगडन अस्पताल को टैलीफोन किया कोई डाक्टर नहीं आया। तब पंडित जी ने कहा कि हूब हैब मुड बी चाण्ड आफ। उसके बाद यहाँ के लिए डाक्टर की बहाली हुई। जो बहाली हुई वह केवल एम पीज के लिए नहीं हुई। पालियामेंट में जो लोग आते हैं उन सब के लिए बहाली हुई। मैं आपको इसका जो इतिहास उसको बता देना चाहता था।

**MR SPEAKER :** I take a very serious view. I think that he must have a code that the moment some emergency case arises, whether four MPs are waiting or ten MPs are waiting, the man must rush to the patient.

13 13 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DETAILED DEMANDS FOR GRANTS OF CERTAIN MINISTRIES, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944 AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE REGULATION ACT, 1973, AND EMERGENCY RISKS (GOODS)/(UNDERTAKINGS) INSURANCE (AMDT) SCIENCES, 1974.

THE MINISTER OF STAT IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy each of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English Versions) of the following Ministries for 1974-75 :—

- (i) Ministry of Industrial Development
- (ii) Department of Science and Technology
- (iii) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- (iv) Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs
- (v) Ministry of Commerce.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6510/74]

(2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 118(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th March, 1974, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6511/74]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 79 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 :—

- (i) The Adjudication Proceedings and Appeal Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 75 in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1974.
- (ii) The Foreign Exchange Regulation Rules, 1974 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 80 in Gazette of India dated the 26th January, 1974.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6512/74]

(4) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R. 147(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1974 under sub-section (6) of section 5 of the Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6513/74]

(5) A copy of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1974 (Hindi and English versions), published in Notification S.O. 148(E) in

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1974, under sub-section (7) of section 3 of the Emergency Risks (Undertakings) Insurance Act, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6514/74].

#### MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha :—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19th March, 1974."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Bill, 1974, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1974."

(iii) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th March, 1974, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

#### BILLS AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha :—

(1) The Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1974.

(2) The Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Bill, 1974.

13.16 HRS.

#### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): With your permission, Sir,

I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing 25th March, 1974, will consist of :—

(1) Consideration of any Item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

(2) Consideration and passing of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Amendment Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(3) Discussion on Resolutions under Section 478 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 in respect of the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi.

(4) Consideration and passing of the Economic Offences (Inapplicability of Limitation) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(5) General Discussion on the Gujarat Budget for 1974-75.

(6) Consideration and passing of the Gujarat State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1974, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

(7) Discussion and voting of Demands for Grants under the control of Ministry/Department of :

Industrial Development, Science and Technology, Information and Broadcasting, Law, Justice and Company Affairs.

Before I conclude I should like to make one submission. I have mentioned this to the Leaders of the Opposition and they have been good enough to agree. Items 10 and 13 which the House had already agreed to pass without discussion might be taken up before we proceed to take up items 7 and 9. This may also be agreed to by the House.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने सोचा था कि दो चार आते हैं वे भी अपनी बात कह लें। यहां तो बहुत ज्यादा आने लग गए हैं। आज ग्यारह हैं। एक एक चार चार और पांच पांच मिनट ले लेता है। मेहरबानी करें। बिजनेस के बारे में बात करनी हो तो ठीक है। मैंने कहा कि 377 नहीं तो बसो एक



तो आते हैं इनको चास दे दो। लेकिन ग्यारह तक हो गए हैं। एक एक ने तीन तीन, चार चार और पांच पांच दिए हुए हैं।

पांच से कम हो तो दो और दस से ज्यादा हो तो एक।

श्री एस० एम्० बनर्जी (कानपुर) :  
अगले हफ्ते में।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगले हफ्ते में ही सही। आपका बात मान लेते हैं।

13.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र (मधुबनी) : बिहार के समाचारपत्रों में यह प्रकाशित हो रहा है कि वहा चेचक का प्रकोप बड़ पैमाने पर हो गया है। इसका फलस्वरूप हजारों लोग हताहत हो गए हैं और बड़ा ही भयंकर बालाघरण इसके कारण वहा बन गया है। वहा अबबारों में समय समय पर प्रकाशित होने वाले समाचारों की आर में आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता है जिससे आपको इस विषय की भयंकरता का पता चल जाएगा। मैं केवल उन समाचारों के हीटिंग ही प्रकृष्ट और विस्तार में नहीं जाऊंगा। एक हीटिंग यह है कि चेचक से एक हजार से अधिक बच्चों की मृत्यु। दूसरा है सैंवेन डिस्ट्रिक्ट डिक्लेयड हाई स्माल पाक्स इसीडेस एरियाड। तीसरा है चेचक का राज्य व्यापी प्रकोप। सैंवडा बच्चे मरे, हजारों आक्रान्त। इस में बहुत बगहें दो दूई हैं जिन में गोविन्दपुर है, डिहरी आन सोन है, शेखपुरा है, लक्ष्मीपुर है, मिथिया आदि हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप समस्त कार्य मन्त्री से कहें कि वह स्वास्थ्य मन्त्री को कह कर डाक्टरों के एक दल को वहा भेजे जो स्थिति की जांच करे और उसकी रोकथाम के उपाय सुझाए और बिहार सरकार की इस काम में सहायता करे और वह इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्रवाई की जानकारी हम सदन को दे।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER You want this to be included in next week's business? I hope the hon members know what we are

talking about We are talking about next week's business Have you any suggestions to make, to be included in next week's business? If, under this, you want to bring all kinds of things that happen in the country to the notice of the Government, there are other rules for that Rule 377 is there, and other Rules are there If it is your suggestion that all these things that you have mentioned, in relation to Bihar, should be included in next week's business, there are other Rules for that I cannot allow this I do not want to prevent you I am only pointing out to you the order It is your legitimate duty to highlight the problems of your constituency, for which you must have ample opportunity But it is my duty to ensure that everything in this House goes according to order When we are considering next week's business if you bring up things which can be considered under some other item, it is my duty to point out that it is not relevant to this particular point This is where we differ

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gaubati) I would draw your attention and through you the attention of the Government to a very important Bill which was promised to the people of the north-eastern region is the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission Bill, which was listed in the Lok Sabha Bulletin last session but which was not introduced Under this Bill, the Centre proposes to take over the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission The present position is, because the Centre has not taken it over and the Bill is pending, neither the State Government is doing anything nor the Central Government is doing anything with the result the position of the people in that region has become very precarious I hope the Government will take note of it and introduce the Bill or at least let the House know what is the present position regarding that Bill.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछली दफा मैं ने जो यह सवाल उठाया था कि डिफेंस में बहाली के सम्बन्ध में डिसक्रिमिनेशन नहीं होना चाहिए और उस में सब क्षेत्रों को प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए, उस के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब का बताना चाहिए कि सरकार का इस बारे में क्या स्टैंड है।



[श्री विष्णुति मिश्र]

मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगले हफ्ते के बिजिनेस में यह जोड़ा जाये कि होम मिनिस्टर यहां से कोई ऐसा इन्तज़ाम करें कि बिहार में उन का एक डेलीगेशन जाये, जहां जहां फ़ायरिंग हुई है और निर्दोष लोग मारे गये हैं, उस की जांच हो और उन लोगों के परिवारों की मदद की जाये। सारे बिहार में अभी तो शान्ति सी दिखाई देती है, लेकिन अन्दर शान्ति नहीं है। कल बिहार की स्थिति के बारे में चर्चा हो गई है, लेकिन वहां पर परमनेंट शान्ति हो, यह बहुत जरूरी है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगले हफ्ते के बिजिनेस में इस सबजेक्ट को जोड़ा जाये। छात्रों से बातें की जायें और उनकी कठिनाई दूर की जाए।

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह ठीक है कि आजकल रेलवे पर चर्चा हो रही है, परन्तु 10 अप्रैल से रेलवे में सारे देश में एक देशव्यापी हड़ताल होने जा रही है। वैसे, कोयले की कमी की वजह से कुछ गाड़िया बन्द हो गई हैं और लोगों में उत्तेजना बढ़ती जा रही है। सरकार का कहना है कि चूंकि कोयला नहीं है, इस लिए गाड़ियां बन्द की जा रही हैं। मेरा कहना है कि स्टाक में कोयला काफ़ी है, लेकिन रेल मन्त्रालय उस को लाना नहीं चाहता। रेलवे की हड़ताल न हो और देश की जनता को परेशानी न हो, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और उस पर चर्चा होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। कई सदस्यों ने इस बारे में नोटिस दिये हुए हैं। अगर सरकार ने रेलवे कर्मचारियों को बुला कर उन के साथ बातचीत कर के उन की समस्याओं को हल नहीं किया, तो यह हड़ताल होबी। इस लिए संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से मेरा निवेदन है कि अगले सप्ताह इस विषय पर चर्चा की जाये।

**श्री राजाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे हाथ में एक अख़बार है "जनयुग"। उस का शीर्षक है "बूट पालिश करते हुए आठ दृष्टिहीन गिरफ़्तार"। जो लोग

अंधे हैं, उन को तीन मूर्ति भवन के सामने बूट पालिश करते हुए दो तीन दिन पहले गिरफ़्तार किया गया है। उन की कुछ समस्यायें हैं। सरकार उन को ट्रेन करती है। फिर भी उन्हें नौकरी नहीं मिलती है। हम तो आंच बाले हैं, हम कुछ कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगले सप्ताह अंधों के सवाल पर इस सदन में विचार किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह बड़े महत्व का सवाल है। वे लोग राष्ट्रपति भवन के सामने अनशन भी करने वाले हैं। उन का एक संगठन बना हुआ है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में मिर्जापुर ज़िले में रेणुकोट में बिड़ला का एलुमिनियम का बहुत बड़ा कारख़ाना हिन्दालको है। वहां 800 कर्मचारी महंगाई और मकान के सवाल को ले कर आन्दोलन चला रहे हैं। फलस्वरूप वहां के 12 आदमियों को नौकरी से निकाल दिया गया है। ए० आई० टी० यू० सी० (उत्तर प्रदेश) के जेनरल सेक्रेटरी, श्री विश्वेश्वर मुकुर्जी, ने यह बात कही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि लेबर मिनिस्टर इस बारे में बयान दें और बीच-बचाव कर के मसले का कोई हल निकालें, वना उस कारख़ाने में हड़ताल होने की सम्भावना है।

**SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-Cherry) :** A No-Day-Yet-Named-Motion has been admitted in my name, regarding the failure of the Government to grant permission to the Kerala Government to promulgate an Ordinance for the nationalisation of foreign-owned plantations. It is a Bill of great national significance and it has been sent to the Centre in 1971. It is still pending with the Government of India. They have to take a quick decision in the matter. I would request that this motion should be admitted for discussion next week.

Secondly, there is a report in the press today that the Delhi Milk Scheme is introducing a new kind of synthetic bottles for the supply of milk which, according to the newspaper report, will create hygienic problems in the city. It has to be burnt to be destroyed. It will create health hazards for the people, particularly for children. I would like the Minister to make a statement on this.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** (Serampore) The hon. Minister of Health, Dr. Karan Singh, made a statement regarding the strike by junior doctors in Delhi. In West Bengal, not junior but full-fledged doctors and engineers numbering 4,800 are on strike for the last one month. The Chief Minister has stated that while some of their demands can be considered, the main demand about parity cannot be considered by the State Government.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** How does the Government of India or the Parliament come into the picture? The West Bengal Legislative Assembly is in session. This is a matter relating to the State administration which should really be raised in the State Assembly. Why do you want to raise it here? These doctors come under the control of the State Government and the State Government is answerable to the State Assembly. We have no business to poke our nose into this.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** I do not want to encroach on the right of the State Government. When these doctors and engineers made a representation to the State Government, the stand taken by the State Government was that the question of parity between technical people and IAS officers can be decided only by the Central Government. Now the position in a district is that the District Medical Officer has to work under the District Magistrate. What does the District Magistrate know about the work that is entrusted to the District Medical Officer?

Supposing there is an Engineer working in the D.V.C.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** You are making a speech now.

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** and he is looking after the dams and the water in the dams exceeds the danger zone who will decide whether the water should be released or not? All the Hospitals in West Bengal are almost in a very precarious condition.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER** What is it that you want now?

**SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA** I want that the Central Government must intervene and the Minister should make

a statement in the House, whether the demands of those who are on strike have been conceded.

**श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, निरजन हाल्दर नाम के पश्चिम बंगाल के एक नागरिक ने मुझे पत्र भेजा है कि पश्चिम बंगाल सैक्रेट्री एजुकेशन बोर्ड द्वारा जो पाठ्य पुस्तकें प्रकाशित की जाती हैं उस में एक भूगोल की पाठ्य पुस्तक जो प्रकाशित की गई है उस के अन्दर जो भारत के नक्शे दिए गए हैं उन नक्शों में से भारत के कुछ इलाके जैसे अब्दमान निकोबार और मिजोरम हैं वह गायब हैं। जब यह इस सरकार का—केन्द्रीय सरकार का नियम है कि सर्वे आफ इंडिया से सलाह मशविरा लिए बिना कोई भी आदमी भारत का नक्शा प्रकाशित नहीं कर सकता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : प्रिन्टिंग मिस्टेक है।

**श्री मधु लिमये :** प्रिन्टिंग मिस्टेक नहीं है।

तो बिना उन के क्लीअरेंस लिए किसी भी सैक्रेट्री बोर्ड को भूगोल की ऐसी पुस्तक प्रकाशित नहीं करनी चाहिए। मैं शिक्षा मंत्री से अगले सप्ताह में इस के ऊपर बयान चाहूंगा। पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के साथ पत्र-व्यवहार कर के वह उन से बहे कि इन भूगोल की किताबों को वापस लिया जाय और नक्शों को ठीक कर क नई किताबें प्रकाशित की जाय।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश के दमोह जिले के नहोटा थाने में कुछ आदिवासियों तथा हरिजनों को चोरी के अभियोग में गिरफ्तार किया गया और उन स कन्फेशन लेने के लिए उन को इस बुरी तरह से पीटा गया कि मिट्टू नाम के एक आदिवासी की तो उस से पश्चात् मृत्यु हो गई और एक बालखण्डी नाम का हरिजन तकरीबन तकरीबन मर गया। वहां सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता श्री सतीश भारती ने मिट्टू की मृत्यु के पहले उन के बयान की टेप रेकार्ड किया है जिस की कापी मैं प्रधान मंत्री

[श्री मधु लिमये]

के पास भेज रहा हूँ। हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के कई मामले हम लोग यहाँ उठाते हैं। एक मुंगेर जिले के बड़ैया की बात मैं ने उठाई। चार पांच बार मैं उस के ऊपर बोला। अभी तक सरकार का कोई बयान उस के ऊपर नहीं आया। तो मैं आप का आदेश चाहता हूँ कि हरिजनों और आदिवासियों के बारे में जब इस तरह की घटनाएँ होती हैं और हमारे द्वारा उन का मामला उठाया जाता है तो हमारी शब्दयुद्ध कास्ट ऐंड शब्दयुद्ध ट्राइबल कमिटी क्या करती है? पहले तो ऐसा होता था कि हमलोगों ने एक सप्लीमेंट्री पूछा तो बिना सरकार को लिखे स्वयं वह कार्यवाही करते थे। लेकिन जब चाहे, आप भाषण दीजिए चाहे मामले उठाइए, इस सरकार के ऊपर कोई असर नहीं है मुदा सरकार है यह। क्या स्वयं हिन ट्राइबल से आते हैं

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is no crime for me.

श्री मधु लिमये: काइम नहीं है। मैं आप से कह रहा हूँ कि आप की जिम्मेदारी है और आप इस मामले में मदद करें। आज सरकार ने तो इस को काइम बना ही दिया हरिजन और आदिवासी जानियों में पैदा होना इस सरकार ने अपराध बना दिया। इसलिए आप हमारी मदद करें। बड़ैया के बारे में भी 6 महीने से मैं सबाल उठा रहा हूँ, कोई बयान उस के ऊपर नहीं आया। एक हरिजन को जिल्दा जला कर गंगा जी में फेंक दिया गया था, आप को याद होगा। शीतकालीनसल में मैंने वह मामला उठाया था। तो क्या आप यंत्री महोदय से यह कहेंगे कि इमोह के मामले में और जाँ पश्चिम बंगाल का मामला मैं ने उठाया उस के बारे में अगल सप्ताह बयान दिया जाय और शब्दयुद्ध कास्ट ऐंड शब्दयुद्ध ट्राइबल कमिटी जो पार्लियामेंट की है उन को भी

जितने मामले इस तरह के उठाए जायं तुरन्त उन की जांच करनी चाहिए और अपनी रिपोर्ट देनी चाहिए।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस संतोष भारती ने उस के बयान को टेप रेकार्ड किया उन के साथ मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने ऐसा सुलूक किया कि उन को और उन के साथी शरद यादव की मीसा के तहत गिफ्तार कर के जेल में नजरबन्द कर दिया गया। तो आदिवासी और हरिजनों के लिए लड़ने वालों को बन्द करने के लिए यह मिसा था? क्या मिसा के बारे में यह आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया था कि राजनैतिक कार्यकर्ताओं और सामाजिक कार्यकर्ताओं को तो नहीं दिया जायगा? क्या देश-वरोधी काम है किसी हरिजन या किसी आदिवासी के हक में घोलना? तो वो आप आदेश दीजिए और आज मे रघुरमैया जी को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे प्रश्न का यदि जवाब नहीं आएगा तो फिर उन का भी घेराव हम को करना पड़ेगा।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am rising on a procedural point. In this House last Monday when the question of atrocities committed on Adivasis was raised by me, Shri Indrajit Gupta had intervened and made an appeal to the Speaker that, whenever Harijans and Adivasis were attacked, the Home Minister should not wait for hon. members to raise the issue but *suo moto* statements should be made by the Home Minister, and Speaker said that he would be happy if such statements came from the Home Minister.

श्रीमधुलिमये : हमारे द्वारा उठाने के बाद भी बयान नहीं आता। सुओ मोटों क्या करेंगे?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : Before I raise my point, may I seek your protection on one point? For the last two successive weeks, on an occasion like this, I have been telling through the Chair the Government that they must come out with a statement about the Fifth Five-Year Plan. The National Develop-

ment Council has not met. The Fifth Five-Year Plan is not ready. But we are told that it is going to be launched on 1st April. If we go on requesting the Government and nothing happens, no statement, comes, what is the point in repeatedly raising such matters, time and again? I would like you to direct the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to tell his colleague, the Minister of Planning, that at least by the next week which is the final week before 1st April, we should know about the Plan. On 1st April Government are going to issue a stamp to say that the Fifth Five Year Plan is launched. Are they going to fool us on 1st April?

Now I come to my point. You, Mr Deputy-Speaker are an esteemed professor, just as some of us here are professors too. I say with all earnestness and sincerity what we have been watching in our country that of late, particularly in the last couple of weeks, students all over the country are very restive and they have been making legitimate demands about their academic standards, living conditions, hostel conditions and other facilities in the University campuses, educational institutions and so on and so forth. These demands have been made by students in Gujarat, Bihar, UP and Delhi. Students of Jawaharlal Nehru University and other students elsewhere have courted arrest this week. I would like the Minister of Education to tell us next week what concrete and urgent steps Government are taking to meet these demands. Only yesterday the Home Minister, Dikshitji, admitted in so many words to the effect that, 'I am conscious of the fact that we are not doing immediately and effectively everything to the students which we ought to.' I think it is very urgent that before the students go to the extreme before the students resort to the violent methods, the Minister of Education comes out with a statement and tells us and through this House the country as to what steps, immediate, remedial and corrective the Government and particularly the Ministry of Education are taking so that the students' legitimate demands and rights are met effectively and in time.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd.)** India is getting help from other countries. Naturally we have our friends in other countries. But an impression is sought to be created as if India is becoming a colony of any country or that the recipe for all the ills of India lies in any particular country alone. In today's

*Times of India* on the front page, it is reported

"A virtual avalanche of Soviet experts will shortly descend on India to give technical advice on the development of coal mines, assessment of oil reserves, sheep breeding, growing of sunflower and sugarbeet cultivation."

It has also stated that some agricultural specialists are to come. As I have said earlier I am not against collaboration with Soviet Russia. But this kind of a report is giving some increasing fear in the minds of people regarding all these matters and I would therefore request the Minister of External Affairs to let us know what the actual position is. Let him tell us who are the experts who are coming. This kind of statement is misleading the country inside and outside also. We are a dignified, democratic sober country. This kind of a statement should not be allowed to remain like this. I request Government to come out with its reactions on this at the earlier opportunity.

You are a Professor. You have made some observations on Mr Dinan Babu's point. You know at the moment not only in West Bengal but in other places also engineers and doctors are on strike. May be, in UP and Delhi and some other parts also they are restive at some other places, they are on strike etc. Mr Dinan Babu referred to this. The Chief Minister of West Bengal made a public statement that he consulted the Central Government.

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER** This is the only relevant point.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA** I am coming to the point. He consulted the Central Government and he thought that if any policy should be taken it should be uniform throughout the country. So, he said he was not in a position to take a decision but that they will be treated at par with the privileges facilities etc. to which they are entitled to. Engineers and doctors are really vital to our society. They are vital to our every day lives also.

**MR DEPUTY SPEAKER** It is only professors, who have become dispensable. We have become redundant and irrelevant. But we have done wisely, we have covered here.

**SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** I think the honourable Chair is reminded of its past. What I want to suggest to the hon. Minister is this. Before the Government takes up an all-India stand, I want to know whether it is possible for the hon. Minister to invite the Ministers from the different States and see that a uniform pattern or procedure is evolved, regarding rules and regulations, amenities, facilities, rights etc. This is my submission.

**SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Today's newspapers carry a news item about the doctors' strike and I think today is the 80th day. An assurance was given by Dr. Karan Singh in the House. I sincerely feel that a settlement could be reached if the Minister takes a decision without awaiting for a clearance from the bureaucrats. I request the Minister that this matter should be settled at the earliest opportunity.

The prices of essential commodities in Delhi and other cities are increasing day by day; in some cities they are not available. The Finance Minister replied to the Debate and said that steps would be taken to see that prices do not go up. But what has happened? Prices have gone up beyond the reach of the ordinary man. I request that The Minister of Finance should make a statement. What steps have been taken to bring down prices to a reasonable level? That he should say.

I support Mr. Mavalankar when he said about students. Yesterday 60 students were arrested. This was the case as well in regard to the Jawaharlal Nehru University; they are simmering with discontent. The hon. Minister of Education should consider the situation and act in time. He should take some objective stand and see that some assurance is given to them and some concrete steps are formulated.

**SHRI K. KAGHU RAMAIAH :** Sir, various suggestions have been made by hon. Members in respect of information to be gathered and action to be taken. Subject to the rule of relevance adumbrated at the beginning of the discussion, I shall faithfully convey to the Minister concerned the sentiments expressed by the Members.

13.45 hrs.

Re: FAST UNTO DEATH BY SHRI G. A. APPAN M.P.

**SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) :** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am forced by

circumstances to raise the question of Shri G. A. Appan, Member of Parliament from Rajya Sabha who has undertaken an indefinite fast unto death at the instance of some of the very legitimate and pertinent issues concerning the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This has also figured in some of the leading daily papers. I quote from the 'Times of India' dated March 22, 1974 under the caption "DMK member's fast enters 2nd day"—

"The indefinite fast by Mr. G. A. Appan, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam member of the Rajya Sabha, to demand a fair deal for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the country's public life entered the second day today.

Mr. Appan who began his fast outside Rashtrapati Bhavan yesterday, moved to his residence in North Avenue last night on a request from police authorities as he was sitting in a prohibited area."

He has also circulated a cyclostyled memorandum in support of the demands which are so vital for the survival of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

With your permission, Sir, I would like to read out the memorandum that he has circulated for the information of the House and for the information of the Government also. He says:

"Satyagraha-Fast—An open appeal to members of both the Houses of Parliament, the President, the Prime Minister of India, the Governors, Chief Ministers, scheduled castes and scheduled tribe MLAs and Ministers and party leaders—for a fair deal to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes for amendment of articles 80, 171 and 355 etc of the Indian constitution.

In India the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are in a helpless minority—backward in the field of Social, Educational Economics and Political levels. They form 25% of the population of this country. In some states they form 35% to 40%. Because they are declared as a weaker section in the society the framers of the constitution have provided reservation of seats for them in Articles 330, 332 and 335 for membership of the House of the People and in the State Legislative Assemblies and in the services and posts according to their population.

The farmers of the Constitution have thought: that the elected MLAs from these communities will be able to assert their own rights to get adequate representation for them from the electoral colleges of the Assembly, Local Bodies, Teacher & Graduates constituencies and from Governor's nominations to the Council of States on the basis of their own strength;

(2) that the Chief Minister and party leaders will be fair to these minorities by selecting adequate numbers from among them to the Council of States and to the Legislative Councils and that the Prime Minister and the President of India and the Governors will also not fail to give sufficient representation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates for election and nomination to the Council of States and to the Legislative Councils.

Because there is no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in articles 80 and 171 of the Constitution, the Prime Minister and President of India, the Chief Ministers, party leaders and Governors have not chosen to think of giving adequate representation to them. As such our representation in the Rajya Sabha is very meagre out of a strength of 240 there. The President's nomination therein also had been nil all these years till recently. Now, there is only one out of 12, though we deserve at least three in his nomination, if not four.

In almost all the Legislative Councils also, our representation is either nil or nominal or by yesmen, never anywhere up to our strength in the Assemblies. I only seek for necessary action to amend articles 80 and 171 and 335 and to provide reservation of 20 to 25 per cent to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

The scholarships of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes had been static for a number of years. The same should be doubled forthwith. Their employment in higher posts and promotions to higher cadres are spoilt by vested interests. The atrocities and offences committed against Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the harassment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe officials by vested interests are increasing day by day. These have to be put an end to.

As the Rajya Sabha, the Legislative Councils and the local bodies and the membership therein as the offices and the Parliament and the Legislatures are as important as those of the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies, offices of Governors, Ambassadors, Consuls-General, Council of Ministers at the Centre and in the State are also important positions—there also we are not sufficiently represented. We deserve adequate representation in these fields also.

These shortfalls, inadequate representation and injustice have to be remedied, mended or ended sooner or later, as there is no paucity or dearth of candidates from amongst us, fully qualified, experienced and competent to meet with the relevant provisions of articles 80, 171, 335 etc.

With this end and goal in view, the undersigned, G. A. Appan, Harijan social worker of 50 years standing and Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha) has entered into this satyagraha—appeal on fast.

We request all those concerned to help us in our mission for the redressal of our grievances by public opinion for necessary action for amendment of the relevant articles 80, 171, 335 etc. of the Constitution—to provide reservation for seats and other facilities listed above for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

New Delhi, 1,

Sd.  
G. A. APPAN

Date : 20th March, 1974

This is a very serious matter because the hon. Member has entered the second day of his fast. I would like to know from Government what categorical assurances they would like to give to meet the said demand and what statement they would like to make which obviously will mean saving the very invaluable life of a prominent Member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for that matter the weaker sections of the society of India.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had mentioned earlier that he had secured the consent of the leaders of the Opposition that we may vary the order of the day today. We shall have first items 10, 11, 12 and 13 which

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

relate to certain formal business of making some grants on account to the State of Gujarat and that too without discussion. Then we can go back to item 7 relating to the Demands of the Railway Ministry.

I will not take up item 10.

13.56 hrs.

**\*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GUJARAT), 1974-75**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the order paper, be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2, 3, 5 to 15, 17 to 19, 21 to 28, 31, 33 to 38, 40 to 42, 44 to 46, 48 to 60, 62, 63, 65 to 68, 70 to 90, 92 to 98, 100 to 102, 104 to 114, 116, 118 to 128, 130 to 133, 136 to 144 and 146."

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदनसौर) .  
लेकिन मंत्री जी उन ग्रांट्स को मदन में रखे तो सही ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is without discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : But these supplementary and other demands have to be placed by the Minister before the House. He has not done it. You cannot act as the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am concerned with order. He had presented these earlier. Now it is only a question of putting them to the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If you agree, it is all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have already put the question.

Those in favour will say 'aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against will say 'no'.—there is none. The motion is carried.

*The motion was adopted*

[The motions for Demands for Grants, on account, (Gujarat), 1974-75 which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below.—Ed.]

**Demand No. 2—Council of Ministers**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,78,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Council of Ministers'."

**Demand No. 3—Elections**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,81,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Elections'."

**Demand No. 5—General Administration Department**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,14,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'General Administration Department'."

**Demand No. 6—Passport Establishment**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Passport Establishment'."

\*Moved with the recommendations of the President.



**Demand No. 7—Other Administrative Services (General Administration Deptt.)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,54,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (General Administration Deptt.).'"

*Demand No 8—Miscellaneous General Services (General Administration Deptt)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,15,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Services (General Administration Deptt.)'"

**Demand No 9—Promotion of Languages and Literatures (General Administration Deptt.)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 24,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'promotion of Languages and Literature (General Administration Deptt)'. "

**Demand No 10—Art and Culture (General Administration Department)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 8,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Art and Culture (General Administration Department)'"

*Demand No 11—Social Security and Welfare (General Administration Deptt)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 42,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 8—15LSL/74

1975, in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (General Administration Deptt.)'."

**Demand No 12—Other Social and Community Services (General Administration Deptt.)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 16,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Social and Community Services (General Administration Deptt)'"

*Demand No 13—General Administration  
Department—Planning Machinery*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,58 000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'General Administration Department—Planning Machinery' "

*Demand No 14—Economic Advice and Statistics*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 10,11,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Economic Advice and Statistics.' "

*Demand No 15—Loans and Advances to Government Servants in General Administration Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 2 84,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of Loans and Advances to Government Servants in General Administration Department."

*Demand No 17—Sales Tax*

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 62 22,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of



the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

*Demand No. 18—Revenue expenditure on Entertainment and Education Cess*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,40,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Revenue expenditure on Entertainment and Education cess'."

*Demand No. 19—Small Savings Organisation*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,93,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Small Savings Organisation'."

*Demand No. 21—Finance Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,48,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Finance Department'."

*Demand No. 22—Treasury and Accounts Administration*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,62,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Treasury and Accounts Administration'."

*Demand No. 23—Pensions and other Retirement benefits*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,40,33,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement benefits'."

*Demand No. 24—Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,86,70,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department'."

*Demand No. 25—Collection of Education Cess*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Collection of Education Cess'."

*Demand No. 26—Other Social Security and Welfare Programme (Finance Deptt.)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Social Security and Welfare Programme (Finance Deptt.)'."

*Demand No. 27—Finance Department—Planning Machinery*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Finance Department—Planning Machinery'."

*Demand No. 28—Administration of Indian Partnership Act and General Insurance*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,97,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Administration of Indian Partnership Act and General Insurance'."

**Demand No. 31—Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Finance Department**

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,03,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of ‘Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Finance Department.’”

*Demand No. 33.—Administration of Justice*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 72,53,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

*Demand No. 34—Legal Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,03,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Legal Department'."

*Demand No. 35—Other Administrative Service (Legal Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 56,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (Legal Department)."

**Demand No. 36—Other Social Security and Welfare Programme (Legal Department)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,59,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Social Security and Welfare Programme (Legal Department)'."

**Demand No. 37—Administration of Religious and Charitable Endowments Act**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,94,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Administration of Religious and Charitable Endowments Act'."

*Demand No. 38—Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Legal Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,62,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Legal Department'."

*Demand No 40—Civil Supplies*

‘That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,37,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of ‘Civil Supplies.’”

*Demand No. 41—Food and Civil Supplies  
Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,61,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Food and Civil Supplies Department."

*Demand No. 42—Food and Nutrition  
(Food and Civil Supplies Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,49,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards, defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Food and Nutrition (Food and Civil Supplies Department)'."

*Demand No. 44—Loans and Advances to Government servants in Food and Civil Supplies Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,92,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servant in Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

*Demand No. 45—State Legislature*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,63,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'State Legislature'."

*Demand No. 46—Loans and Advances to Government servants in Gujarat Legislature Secretariat*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Governments Servants in Gujarat Legislature Secretariat'."

*Demand No. 48—Adjustment on account of Aid Materials from foreign countries*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,47,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Adjustment on Aid Materials from foreign countries'."

*Demand No. 49—Social Security and Welfare (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)'."

*Demand No. 50—Relief Works (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Relief works (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

*Demand No. 51—Other Social and Community Service (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Social and Community Services (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)'."

*Demand No. 52—Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,74,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

*Demand No. 53—Co-operation (Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 79,51,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 61,19,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Co-operation (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,79,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Education and Labour Department'."

*Demand No. 66—Education*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,30,24,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 32,84,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Education'."

*Demand No. 67—Art and Culture (Education and Labour Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,87,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Art and Culture (Education and Labour Department)'."

*Demand No. 68—Scientific Services and Research*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Scientific Services and Research'."

*Demand No. 70—Labour and Employment*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 46.46,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

*Demand No. 71—Social Security and Welfare (Education and Labour Deptt.)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,91,99,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 4,90,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the

charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Education and Labour Deptt.)'."

*Demand No. 72—Education and Labour Department—Planning Machinery*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Education and Labour Department—Planning Machinery'."

*Demand No. 73—Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Education and Labour Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,67,000 or Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Education and Labour Department'."

*Demand No. 74—Taxes on Vehicles*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,01,32,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

*Demand No. 75—Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (Home Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (Home Department)'."

*Demand No. 76—Home Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,19,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the

year ending on the 21st day of March, 1975, in respect of Information and Publicity'."

**Demand No. 82—Social Security and Welfare (Home Department)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 41,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Home Department)'"

**Demand No. 83—Road and Water Transport Services**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,61,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Road and Water Transport Services'."

**Demand No. 84—Tourism**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,06,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Tourism'."

**Demand No 85—Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Home Department**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,14,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Home Department'."

*Demand No. 86—Other Taxes and Duties  
on Commodities and Services (Industries,  
Mines and Power Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,30,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the

year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

*Demand No. 87—Stationery and Printing*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 91,98,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

*Demand No. 88—Pensions and other Retirement Benefits (Industries, Mines and Power Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 89,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits (Industries, Mines and Power Deptt.)'."

*Demand No. 89—Social Security and Welfare (Industries, Mines and Power Deptt.)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,89,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 12,89,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare, (Industries, Mines and Power Deptt.)'."

*Demand No. 90—Industries, Mines and Power Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,89,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

*Demand No. 92—Co-operation (Industries Mines and Power Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,04,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding

Rs. 8,16,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Co-operation (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

*Demand No. 93—Other General Economic Services (Industries, Mines and Power Deptt.)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,75,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other General Economic Services (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

*Demand No. 94—Industries*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,24,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Industries'."

*Demand No. 95—Village and Small Industries*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,51,600 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 3,90,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Village and Small Industries'."

*Demand No. 96—Mines and Minerals*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,84,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Mines and Minerals'."

*Demand No. 97—Power Projects*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 28,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding

Rs 3,28,56,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1975 in respect of 'Power Projects'."

**Demand No 98—Machinery and Engineering Industries**

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 3 27,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Machinery and Engineering Industries' "

*Demand No 100—Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 13 17 000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Investments in Industrial Financial Institutions'."

**Demand No 101—Multipurpose River Projects (Industries Mines and Power Deptt)**

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 50 00 000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of 'Multipurpose River Projects (Industries, Mines and Power Deptt) ' "

*Demand No 102—Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Industries Mines and Power Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs 4,77,000 or Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government servants in Industries, Mines and Power Department' "

**Demand No. 104—Fire Protection and Control**

\*That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Fire Protection and Control "

*Demand No 105—Panchayats and Health Department*

‘That a sum not exceeding Rs 5,90,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of ‘Panchayats and Health Department’ ”

*Demand No 106—Community Development*

That a sum not exceeding Rs 32758000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Community Development.

## Demand No 107—Medical

\*That a sum not exceeding Rs 476 08,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Medical' "

## Demand No 108—Family Planning

'That a sum not exceeding Rs 1,59,10,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Family Planning "



**Demand No. 109—Public Health, Sanitation and Water Supply**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,26,88,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,48,25,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Public Health Sanitation and Water Supply'."

**Demand No. 110—Urban Development (Panchayats and Health Deptt.)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,50,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,72,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Urban Development (Panchayats and Health Department)'."

**Demand No. 111—Social Security and Welfare (Panchayats and Health Deptt.)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,76,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Panchayats and Health Deptt.)'."

**Demand No. 112—Relief on Account of Natural Calamities (Panchayats and Health Department)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Relief on Account of Natural Calamities (Panchayats and Health Department)'."

**Demand No. 113—Panchayats and Health Department—Planning Machinery**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of

the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Panchayats and Health Department—Planning Machinery'."

**Demand No. 114—Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,43,69,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions'."

**Demand No. 116—Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Panchayats and Health Department**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,84,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government servants in Panchayats and Health Department'."

**Demand No. 118—Non-residential buildings**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,60,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 80,88,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Non-residential buildings'."

**Demand No. 119—Other Administrative Services (Public Works Department)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,50,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Other Administrative Services (Public Works Department)'."

*Demand No. 120—Housing (Public Works Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,69,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,06,85,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Housing (Public Works Department)'."

*Demand No. 121—Relief Works (Public Works Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,14,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Relief Works (Public Works Department)'."

*Demand No. 122—Public Works Department*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,89,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Public Works Department'."

*Demand No. 123—Co-operation (Public Works Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 67,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Co-operation (Public Works Department)'."

*Demand No. 124—Irrigation*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,19,17,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 11,03,65,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Irrigation'."

*Demand No. 125—Ports*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,12,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 85,99,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Ports'."

*Demand No. 126—Gliding Clubs*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Gliding Clubs'."

*Demand No. 127—Roads and Bridges*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,61,19,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 70,23,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Roads and Bridges'."

*Demand No. 128—Gujarat Capital Construction Scheme*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 32,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Funds of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Gujarat Capital Construction Scheme'."

*Demand No. 130—Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Department)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,34,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Social Security and Welfare (Public Works Department)'."

***Demand No. 131—Loans and Advances to Government servants in Public Works Department***

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,14,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Loans and Advances to Government servants in Public Works Department'."

***Demand No. 132—Land Revenue***

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,14,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

***Demand No. 133—Stamps and Registration***

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,02,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Stamps and Registration'."

***Demand No. 136—Revenue Department***

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,43,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Revenue Department'."

***Demand No. 137—District Administration***

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 97,16,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'District Administration'."

***Demand No. 138—Miscellaneous General Services (Revenue Department)***

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the

President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Miscellaneous General Services (Revenue Department)'."

***Demand No. 139—Urban Development (Revenue Department)***

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 84,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Urban Development (Revenue Department)'."

***Demand No. 140—Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Department)***

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,80,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 23,36,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of Social Security and Welfare (Revenue Department)'."

***Demand No. 141—Relief on account of Natural Calamities (Revenue Department)***

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,68,00,000 on Revenue Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Relief on account of Natural Calamities (Revenue Department)'."

***Demand No. 142—Dangs District***

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,81,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Dangs District'."

**Demand No. 143—Agriculture (Revenue Department)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 20,00,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of Agriculture (Revenue Department)."

**Demand No. 144—Compensations and Assignments (Revenue Department)**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 26,46,000 on Revenue Account and not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1975 in respect of 'Compensations and Assignments (Revenue Department)'."

**Demand No. 146—Loans and Advances to Government servants in Revenue Department**

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,67,000 on Capital Account be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1975, in respect of Loans and Advances to Government servants in Revenue Department."

13.58 hrs

**SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GUJARAT) 1973-74**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now item 11 relating to supplementary demands for Gujarat for the current year. The previous one was on account for 1974-75. These are supplementary demands for 1973-74. He had presented these a few days earlier. That is always the practice. I do not remember the date.

The question is :

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of the

following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 2 to 4, 6, 9 to 14, 16, 17, 19 to 23, 25 to 28, 30 to 32, 34, 36, 37, 40 to 42, 44 to 51, 54, 56 to 58, 60 to 62, 64, 65, 67 to 70, 76, 78, 81, 83, 92, 94, 96, 99, 101 and 103."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : This was during the time of Chimanbhai Patel.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It covers the present time when Chimanbhai Patel is no more there.

I have already put the question. Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against will say 'no'—there is none against. The motion is carried.

*The motion was adopted.*

*[The motion for Supplementary Demands for Grants (Gujarat), 1973-74 which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]*

**Demand No. 2—General Administration Department**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,02,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'General Administration Department.'"

**Demand No. 3—Territorial and Political Pensions**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Territorial and Political Pensions'."

**Demand No. 4—Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 90,000 be granted to the

\*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Privy Purses and Allowances of Indian Rulers.'"

*Demand No. 6.—Sales Tax*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 18,99,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Sales Tax."

*Demand No. 9.—Finance Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of "Finance Department."

*Demand No. 10.—Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department*

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,02,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department.'"

*Demand No. 11.—Pensions and other Retirement Benefits*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 8,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits.'

*Demand No. 12.—Legal Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Legal Department.'"

*Demand No. 13.—Administration of Justice*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,73,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Administration of Justice.'"

*Demand No. 14.—Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,10,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department.'"

*Demand No. 16.—Public Works Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,64,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Public Works Department.'"

*Demand No. 17.—Irrigation and Navigation*

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,62,18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Irrigation and Navigation.'"

*Demand No. 19.—Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Public Works Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of "other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Public Works Department.'"

*Demand No. 20.—Public Works*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,90,18,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Public Works."

*Demand No. 21.—Ports and Pilotage*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Ports and Pilotage."

*Demand No. 22.—Land Revenue*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 12,21,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Land Revenue."

*Demand No. 23.—Stamps and Registration*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,16,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Stamps and Registration."

*Demand No. 25.—Revenue Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,70,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Revenue Department."

*Demand No. 26.—Dangs District*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 55,98,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Dangs District."

*Demand No. 27.—Famine Relief*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 6,73,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Famine Relief."

*Demand No. 28.—Other Revenue expenditure pertaining to Revenue Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 16,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Other Revenue expenditure pertaining to Revenue Department."

*Demand No. 30.—Panchayats and Health Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Panchayats and Health Department."

*Demand No. 31.—Medical*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 81,72,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Medical."

*Demand No. 32.—Public Health*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 75,42,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of Public Health."

*Demand No. 34.—Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President

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out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Community Development Projects, National Extension Service and Local Development Works'."

*Demand No. 36—Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats and Health Departments*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats and Health Department'."

*Demand No. 37—State Excise Duties*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,74,000 be granted to the President of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'State Excise Duties'."

*Demand No. 40—Education*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 23,03,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Education'."

*Demand No. 41—Labour and Employment*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in the course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Labour and Employment'."

*Demand No. 42—Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Education and Labour Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Education and Labour Department'."

*Demand No. 44—Taxes on Vehicles and other Taxes and Duties pertaining to Home Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 32,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles and other Taxes and Duties pertaining to Home Department'."

*Demand No. 45.—Home Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,31,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Home Department'."

*Demand No. 46—Jails*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,25,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Jails'."

*Demand No. 47—Police*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,11,79,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Police'."

*Demand No. 48—Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Home Department.*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 35,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Home Department'."



**Demand No. 49—Other taxes and Duties pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,87,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

**Demand No. 50—Industries, Mines and Power Department**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 36,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974. In respect of 'Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

**Demand No. 51—Industries**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Industries'."

**Demand No. 54—Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 24,56,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Industries, Mines and Power Department'."

**Demand No. 56—Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department.**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which  
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will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

**Demand No. 57—Agriculture**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

**Demand No. 58—Animal Husbandry**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 63,98,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

**Demand No. 60—Fisheries**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Fisheries'."

**Demand No. 61—Forest**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Forest'."

**Demand No. 62—Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department.**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department'."

**Demand No. 64—Food and Civil Supplies Department**

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000 be granted to the Presi-



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dent out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

*Demand No. 65—Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Food and Civil Supplies Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,01,13,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure pertaining to Food and Civil Supplies Department'."

*Demand No. 67—Payment of Commuted value of Pensions*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 50,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Payment of Commuted value of Pensions'."

*Demand No. 68—Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Navigation*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,09,36,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'capital outlay on Irrigation and Navigation'."

*Demand No. 69—Capital Outlay on Public Works*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 14,75,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Public Works'."

*Demand No. 70—Expenditure on Capital for Gujarat*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Expenditure on Capital for Gujarat'."

*Demand No. 76—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (Education and Labour Department).*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 2,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (Education and Labour Department)'."

*Demand No. 78—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (Industries, Mines and Power Department).*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (Industries, Mines and Power Department)'."

*Demand No. 81—Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department).*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial and Economic Development (Agriculture, Forests and Cooperation Department)'."

*Demand No. 83—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department.*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 87,42,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the

State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of Government Trading pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department' "

*Demand No 92—Loans and Advances pertaining to the Public Works Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 1,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of Loans and Advances pertaining to the Public Works Department' "

*Demand No 94—Loans and Advances pertaining to Revenue Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 100,84,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974 in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Revenue Department' "

*Demand No 96—Loans and Advances pertaining to Panchayats and Health Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 15,10,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974, in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Panchayats and Health Department.' "

*Demand No 99—Loans and Advances pertaining to Industries, Mines and Powers Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 2,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1974 in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to industries, Mines and Power Department' "

*Demand No 101—Loans and Advances pertaining to Agriculture, Forests and Co-operation Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 12,41,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Loans and Advances pertaining to Agriculture Forests and Co-operation Department' "

*Demand No 103—Loans and Advances pertaining to Food and Civil Supplies Department*

"That a Supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 7,17,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1974 in respect of 'Loans and advances pertaining to Food and Civil Supplies Department' "

13 59 hrs.

GUJARAT APPROPRIATION BILL  
 1974

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1973-74.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1973-74

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduced the Bill

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 22-3-74.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

I beg to move ‡:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

14.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Gujarat for the services of the financial year 1973-74, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause I, the Enacting formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause I, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.01 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1974-75—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up item 7 on the agenda. We had allotted seven hours; we have already taken 5 hours and 40 minutes, leaving a balance of one hour and 20 minutes. The Appropriation Bill has to go to the Rajya Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is to adjourn sometime next week. I have received a request from the Minister. There is a time-limit. It is Friday and for the next two days we

are not going to meet. Therefore, he would like this to go to the Rajya Sabha today. I shall call the Railway Minister at 2.30 or 2.40 and I think the responsibility lies more on the Ruling Party.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : We will co-operate with the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If Members desist from speaking, it is possible. Members from the Opposition of course will have their own pound of flesh; it is their right.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad) : At a time when the nation is passing through unprecedented economic crisis, the role of the Railways, becomes all the more essential. Indeed, the Railways have been described as the lifeline of the nation's economy. The growth of our railways since Independence is considerable. Both passenger traffic and goods traffic had increased tremendously. But a ill luck would have it, 1973 was fairly critical for the Railways, as the Minister of Railways himself admitted in so many words. What is worse is that this year, 1974, is still more critical and still more explosive. In reply to a recent question, the Railway Minister said that during his ministership he was faced with a number of strikes, work to rule agitations and all kinds of dislocation of the railways. He was pleading that this should come to an end. But it is no use pleading without at the same time Government themselves trying to do something concrete. I should submit that our railways in the years 1973 and 1974 had been a victim of what I would call militant trade unionism which disrupted the normal functioning of the railways. I wonder whether so many unions are good for the railways. There are 700 categories of workers in the Indian Railways. If you are going to have 700 unions or 70 unions or even 7 unions, that is not going to solve the problem because more than one union in the Railways is bound to create all kinds of difficult situations. Therefore, I would beg of the Government and all the political parties involved or concerned, to see to it that they all help and contribute to a claimate,

‡Moved with the recommendation of the President.

wherein industrial relations will be so obtained in the Railways, that the country and the people are not held to ransom. I wonder whether the political parties and those who are responsible for this kind of militant trade unionism want to consider the Railways, which are, as I said a little while ago, the life-lines of our country, as some kind of a gymnasium, where they want to show each other their respective strength. This is something very dangerous and I do not want political parties to go into Railways and convert this as a forum to say that they are stronger than the other party and that the other party is weaker. By doing so, are playing not only with the functioning of the Railways, but, they are playing with the lives of the people also. God forbid, but imagine, what will happen, if Railways stop functioning for a couple of days, not to speak about a couple of weeks. The movement of essential supplies like coal, foodgrains and supplies meant for defence purposes etc., will be affected. We just cannot afford this. I would appeal to all the political parties concerned, in the name of the people of this country, who by and large, belong to neither one or the other party, and who are not interested in knowing which party is getting stronger and which party is becoming weaker, and who are only interested in seeing to it that the country progresses, wherein, Railways are able to contribute their mite and best, not to use Railways as a kind gymnasium. Having said that, I would also urge on the Government that they should also act with a sense of urgency in the matter and should try to do every thing possible, to first create and then maintain good industrial relations.

Now, Sir, I want to say a word or two on the question of new railway lines. Sir, Government have accepted the principle that in the backward and in the under-developed areas of the country, railway lines must be constructed, even if it means that it will not be a profitable proposition. But, Sir, having said that, I should also say that we do not have a clearer picture from the Government as to where, and in how many places, they are constructing new railway lines with a view to helping these backward areas and regions. Talking

about this, in relation to my own State, Gujarat, may I say that the demand for a railway line between Nadiad, Kapadwanaj and Modasa in Sabarkantha district has been made a long time ago. Kaira and Sabarkantha districts have a population of more than six lakhs. Nadiad is an educational and industrial centre, and it is also a prosperous place. Modasa, in Sabarkantha district, is also a very important educational centre and a place with considerable trade and commerce, where, cotton, groundnut and other commodities are produced. Dhansure is another place in the same district. Therefore, if a railway line is constructed in these areas, particularly in Sabarkantha district, it will be a very good proposition even in terms of its financial viability and advantage. I would like the Minister to assure the House that he will go into this question of constructing a railway line between, as I said, Nadiad, Kapadwanaj and Modasa. At least, he should see to it that the existing narrow gauge line between Nadiad and Kapadwanaj is converted into broad gauge; then this broad gauge line should be extended up to Modasa, which is the main town in Sabarkantha district, and this is a distance of about 107 Kms.

I would also suggest that the construction of a railway line between Bhavnagar and Tarapore, which has been under the consideration of the Railways and the Railway Board for a long time, should be taken up immediately. Every year, we have been raising this matter. Every year, the Minister says "We will take it up." But, nothing has happened so far. Survey has already been completed on this. Everything is ready. Successive Governments in Gujarat have also promised the Railway Ministry here that they will meet the deficit, to the extent deficit is there. When this promise is there, and when the survey is already complete, I do not know what prevents the Minister of Railways, from going into this matter very quickly, because, for the last several decades, Saurashtra Region of Gujarat has been without a broad gauge line. The Minister knows about it. From 1882 onwards, Railways have been thinking of laying a broad gauge railway line in the Saurashtra Region, but, due to the fact that more than

[Shri P. G. Maavalankar]

300 princely states were concentrated in that area and due to certain legal complications, difficulties, doubts, complaints made etc., Railways could not construct a broad gauge railway line. If the railway line between Bhavnagar and Tarapore is constructed, it will not only benefit places like Bhavnagar, Porbander, Jamnagar and other areas in Saurashtra Region, but also many other places in the South-Gujarat Region. More important, Saurashtra Region as well as South Gujarat region are getting industrially developed. Goods traffic is there; passenger traffic is there. Moreover, this will also help in better communication with Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and other States and areas as well. Therefore, I want him to look into this with a sense of priority.

The minister has already said in his speech that the meter gauge line between Ahmedabad and Delhi is going to be converted into BG. I request him to expedite it because today for a distance of 500 miles and odd, the journey by MG takes as much as 24 hours. In a fast developing world, we cannot afford this. If it is converted into BG, it will mean less time. Gujarat and Rajasthan happen to be border States, having a common border with West Pakistan, and so from the defence point of view also, this is very necessary.

Then, I request that the electrification of the Virar-Ahmedabad/Sabarmati line be extended upto Gundhinagar, because Gandhinagar is the new capital and there is tremendous potentiality there in terms of traffic, commerce and industry.

Let me now make some other points like Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, why, cannot the minister think in terms of giving concessional tickets to daily commuters who come to Ahmedabad daily for work? There are many workers and employees who come to Ahmedabad from the neighbouring mofussil places, and if they are given concessional monthly tickets, it will be of great help to them.

On the Ahmedabad-Dholka-Dhandhuka line, which is called Ahmedabad-Botad line, the passengers who come to work in Ahmedabad from their respective places are about daily harassed. Somebody pulls

the chain, but these passengers are harassed and even arrested. I want that this should be stopped.

What kind of reservation is it where you do not get tickets in advance but if you go at the eleventh hour or at the eleventh second, tickets are available? Obviously it means there is corruption. This should be put an end to.

In Ahmedabad and elsewhere on the meter gauge lines going to Saurashtra, I find a lot of garbage near the railway track. I understand the railways and the local authorities are corresponding with one another as to whose responsibility it is to remove the garbage. I request the minister to look into it. Even if it is technically not the responsibility of the railways, the railways should see to it that the garbage is removed, so that the people living near the railway track may not suffer from health hazards and diseases.

More than 300,000 people in Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat come UP, Bihar, M.P., Delhi and other places. So, if there is a direct train from Ahmedabad to Kanpur, Lucknow and Varanasi, it will be convenient because people need not spend 24 hours in travelling by MG to Delhi and then changing over to BG etc. I have been repeatedly making this suggestion and he has been repeatedly saying, no. But I hope he will consider the matter afresh and sympathetically.

Coming to the question of *ex-gratia* payment to railway staff, there are a few people who have retired before 1st April 56, and even after 1st April 1956 who have not got their legitimate dues. The number of such people is very few and they are very old. When such people have rendered meritorious service to the railways for 30 or 40 years, I wonder why the ministry should not do something concrete about them with sympathy, understanding and urgency.

Railway research has given us some nice all-steel integrated passenger coaches produced at the Integral Coach Factory at Perambur. These are of modern design and some of them are going to be used as air-conditioned coaches etc. But I would like railway research to think of providing more facilities to the third-class passengers.

There is a small flag station called Nenpur near Ahmedabad. The people of Gujarat want this name to be changed into Indulal Yujnik Nagar. I have written to the minister about it. Shri Indulal Yajnik was an hon. member of this House and I have the honour of coming from the same constituency—Ahmedabad city—as he did. The minister has agreed to this suggestion. I hope he will ask his colleague, the Home Minister, also to agree to it, so that the name can be changed as early as possible.

**SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, every year hundreds of cut motions are moved in respect of the demands of the railways. I have also moved 96 cut motions. But nothing has been done by the Railway Ministry either to rectify those defects or to remedy them, as suggested by Members of Parliament in this House and outside. I hope this year at least the railways will do justice to these demands and meet them to the extent possible.

The railways now constitute the lifeline of the nation. Their capital-at-charge has touched Rs. 3,890 crore mark, according to the budget estimates of 1973-74, and they have an army of workers numbering 15 lakhs. As the biggest public sector enterprise and the purveyor of public utility service, the railways as legitimately expected to be the pace-setter.

The profit-earning trend persisted in the railways for 15 years till the end of the Third Five Year Plan. After that the railway finances have been mainly in the red. From 1965-67 to 1974-75 deficits were experienced for not less than seven years, thanks to the escalating operational costs and the relatively small increase in the traffic receipts.

Coming to the operating side, it is the general practice for the railways to assume a lower operating ratio while preparing the budget and then offer a number of excuses when the ratio is actually found to be larger. In 1971-72 the operating ratio was assumed to be 82.7 per cent. It turned out to be 83.31 per cent later on. In the 1972-73 budget also it was assumed as 81.8 per cent. Then the revised estimate showed it as 83.7 per cent. In the 1973-74 budget it was assumed to be 83 per cent. Again, it has been explained that in view of the

steep increase in railway expenses and a sharp increase in salary bills due to the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and the higher fuel costs and dearer materials have resulted in a big rise in operating expenses. The Minister has frankly admitted that the operating results for 1973-74 are the worst in recent history. The cumulative effect of all these factors will be sharply felt in 1974-75.

The only way to escape the need for continuous fare and freight hike is to reduce the cost operations. This cannot be achieved, however, unless the railway administration appreciates that it is running an enterprise and not a mere department. The reduction in overall goods traffic is a sad commentary on the administration. The growing imbalance between passenger traffic and goods traffic can be corrected only if the goods traffic can be speeded up and the railways present a reliable image to industrial and commercial interests. What the administration lacks is the preparedness to function with a scientific management approach and the speech of the hon. Minister of Railways in the Lok Sabha does not hold out any hope on this score.

Looking ahead, however, the prospects are by no means rosy. The country will have to depend more and more on its vast reserves of low-grade coal to meet its energy needs and to sustain a higher level of economic development. It is expected that coal production and movement will increase by the end of the Fifth Plan to 125 million tonnes a year from 65 million tonnes at present. Indeed, the Railways may be called upon to carry an additional 22-24 million tonnes of freight every year during the next Plan period. Judging by past performance, their ability to do so is open to serious doubts because, despite its best effort, the undertaking has been unable to move more than 4 million tonnes of additional freight a year, on an average, during the last decade. Massive investment and vigorous effort on the part of the Government to improve its operational efficiency will be needed to enable it to cope with the challenge.

Regarding the construction of new lines, I would like to make certain points. Mr. Hanumanthaiya, while he was the Rail-Minister, had held out the promise that in about two decades, the entire country will

[Shri Tha Kiruttinan]

have a single broad-gauge system. A countrywide conversion of this kind would be a blessing to the travelling public. It would also significantly enlarge employment opportunities. Together with the work of replacing level crossings by over and under bridges, the gauge conversion programme will give direct employment to thousands. So, the Railway Ministry should be geared up in this direction.

On the question of construction of new lines in the first year of the Fifth Plan, the absence of any new work on the Southern Railway is much disturbing. Although I have been stressing on many occasions in the past on the need for a B. G. line from Karur to Tuticorin Port via Dindigul and Madurai which involves laying a new line for only 77 Kms. from Karur and Dindigul, a parallel B.G. line from Dindigul to Madurai and conversion of gauge on Madurai-Tuticorin and Maniyachi-Tirunelveli sections, thus eliminating transshipment to a substantial extent. This is also a line which connects Cape Comerin and Kashmir with the minimum distance.

The then Minister of Railways, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, made an emphatic reference on this in his Budget Speech in 1972. But I do not understand the reluctance of the present Railway Minister to take up this work. The techno-economic survey of this line shows that this will yield 10 per cent return. This has its own importance of feeding a major harbour of Tuticorin which is fastly nearing completion and ready for inauguration.

Without any reservation, I would accuse the Railway Minister that he shows more political considerations than economic considerations in selecting the new works. I would further say that the Minister is highly parochial. Indian Railways serve whole India, not Bihar and U.P. only.

You have centralised everything and you take your own decisions. So, we are demanding separate and autonomous zonal corporations of different Railways.

The Southern Railway which is said to be incurring heavy loss year by year requires some measures urgently by way of gauge conversion, fast dieselisation and electrification on all its important routes. There is an

added advantage for the Southern Railway as it will get electric power at cheaper rates from the Governments of Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

The major portion of the Southern Railways is in metre gauge which contributes to the following factors:—

1. Operational cost is much higher than on broad-gauge per unit of traffic;
2. It has less capacity to clear traffic;
3. The speeds are lower; and
4. The transshipment is involved resulting in delay, damage, loss, etc. to the goods.

Though it is the accepted policy of the Railways to convert M.G. into B.G., as enunciated by the then Railway Minister, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, in his Budget Speech of 1972-73, nothing substantial has so far been done on the Southern Railway spread over in Tamil Nadu.

One of the main reasons for the loss on Southern Railway is that it has a large percentage of metre gauge in that the percentage of metre gauge to broad gauge in terms of track rail mileage is about 60. There are 14 break-up gauge transshipment points, and the length of heavy grade sections on metre gauge is the highest there among all zonal railways. It, therefore, becomes all the more necessary to take up conversion work on Southern Railway on top priority basis so as to avoid recurring losses.

Much has been spoken about the rapid transit system and metropolitan transport projects. So far as this project for Madras is concerned, it has not registered any significant growth and is moving in a snail's pace. The Railway Ministry has not paid its attention over this project to the extent it deserves. It is a wise proposition to act swiftly over this matter so as to avoid future problems such as those that arose in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta.

The Government cannot get away from its responsibility. It needs no emphasis that the Railways are not a purely commercial undertaking, free to act as they like. They are expected to provide infrastructure for the economic development of the country. They are also a public utility undertaking charged with the responsibility of providing transport in the economically backward



regions, maintaining the strategically important but commercially unremunerative railway lines and providing various facilities to the rail-users in the larger interest of the country. The newly constructed lines will not yield immediately return on the capital invested. Cheap transport is to be provided for long distance movement of bulk commodities like foodgrains, fertiliser, cement and raw materials for industries. They have to bear the suburban traffic. For such social obligations the Indian Railways have to bear a heavy burden.

In the case of movements of certain essential commodities such as foodgrains, salt, kerosene, the Railways have to charge freight rates which are below the costs of transport.

If these things are taken into account, the dividend that the Railways are called upon to pay to the Central Government can by no means be regarded as a right burden.

So the relief provided by the Railway Convention Committee of 1971 amounting to about Rs. 22 crores is only a small portion of the social burden placed on the Railways.

It would be relevant in this context to mention that, in other advanced countries, the Railways are compensated in different ways for the social burden they are required to carry. For instance, British, German, French, Italian and Canadian Railways are given compensation for losses on uneconomic branch lines. British, German and French Railways also get compensation for losses on suburban traffic. French Railways are compensated for the difference between the concessional tariff rate and economic rate charged on freight tariff where the uneconomic rate is charged at the instance of the Government. The Italian Railways receive compensation in respect of concessional rates charged for postal tariff. On some of these Railways the working expenses are subsidised. British and French Railways are exempted from excise duty on diesel oil, and the Japanese Railways pay local taxes at reduced rate. The Indian Railways, on the other hand, have to pay full excise duty on diesel oil. The French, Germany and Japanese Railways are also charged interest at subsidised rates in certain cases. In the case of Japanese National

Railways, from the fiscal year 1969 the Government have provided assistance by way of reduction of local taxes and subsidy in the interest. From 1971-72 onwards the rate of interest has been reduced from 6.5 per cent to 5.5 per cent. In the U.K. it has been officially recognised that the Railway Board could never be expected to break even as long as its accounts are burdened with losses on socially necessary lines.

In 1968, the British Railways received 148 million pounds as grants-in-aid for implementation of the Transport Act, 1968. In addition, the book value of assets was written down by as much as 1209 million pounds. So the Government should examine whether it is necessary to pay a huge amount of interest in the name of dividend to the General Revenue when the assets are paid from the Development Fund, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Open-line Works Revenue which are paid only from the Railway Revenue. In fact the interest may have to be paid only in respect of loan capital accounting, by way of funds from the Central Government, loans held from the public and loans from the foreign countries for the specific purpose of improvement of Railways except those which are given interest free. Therefore, Government should consider this, Railways should be left free from the paying of dividend to the General Revenue. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We had agreed that we would call the hon. Minister at 2.30. I still have one more name from the opposition. He has his party's time so I cannot deny him. There are three more names from the Congress side. Now, Mr. Ram Deo Singh. You will have only four minutes please.

श्री राम देव सिंह (महाराजगंज):  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज रेलवे की स्थिति बितनी खराब है और उस के कारण हम देश में जन-जीवन की जो दुर्दशा और दुर्गति हो रही है, उस को बनाने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। आप किसी स्टेशन पर चले जाइये। वहाँ लिखा हुआ मिलेगा कि मेल तीन घंटे लेट आ रही है। थोड़ी देर के बाद फिर देखिये, तो लिखा होगा कि 5 घंटे लेट आ रही है।



[श्री राय बेब सिंह]

फिर थोड़ी दूर के बाद लिख दिया जाता है कि: वह 7 घंटे लेट आ रही है।

मुझे यह स्वीकार करने में कोई सकोच नहीं है कि जब श्री हनुमन्तया रेल मंत्री थे, तो पुराने होते हुए भी उन्होंने जो मेहनत की, और रेलवे में एफिशिएंसी लाने का जो प्रयत्न किया, उस से ऐसा लगना था कि अब रेलवे में कुछ एम्बरूबमेट होगी। श्री मिश्र के आने पर हम समझते थे कि वह कुछ नया है, मजबूत है, उन में कुछ काम करने का माहौल है, इस लिए वह रेलवे में कुछ सुधार लायेंगे। लेकिन आज रेलवे की क्या स्थिति है? हड़ताल पहले भी होती थी, लेकिन रेलवे प्रशासन में इस तरह का ह्रास इतिहास में पहले कभी देखने को नहीं मिला, जो आज मिल रहा है।

एन० ई० रेलवे के शिवान स्टेशन के बाहर रेलवे की जमीन पर अनैथाना इज्ड लोग दुकानें खोल कर बैठ गये हैं। वहां समाज-विरोधी नस्ल रहते हैं। जब हम ने इस बारे में स्टेशन मास्टर से पूछा, तो उस ने कहा कि इसके बारे में इंजीनियरिंग विभाग जाने, मैं क्या करूँ। मैं इस बारे में लिखता रहा हूँ, लेकिन कोई नहीं सुनता है। समाजविरोधी तत्व उस जमीन पर एककोच कर के वहां बैठे हुए हैं और तरह-तरह की हरकतें करते हैं। लेकिन रेलवे के द्वारा उन लोगों का वहां से हटाने के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है, और न होने की आशा है। पुनिम वाले इस में पैसा बना रहे हैं।

आज रेलवे की बड़ी विचित्र स्थिति हो रही है। हमने पहले कभी नहीं सुना था कि कोयले की कमी की वजह से ग्ले बन्द हो जाये। बड़े-बड़े ग्राइसिंस आये, दुनिया में बड़े-बड़े युद्ध हुए, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की रेलवे कोयले के अभाव के कारण बन्द हो जायेगी, इस की कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती थी। इस सदन में स्वयं ज्ञान मंत्री ने कहा है कि राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद कोयले का उत्पाद बढ़ा है। लेकिन

स्थिति यह है कि गाड़ियां बन्द हैं, पटना से जाने वाला जहाज बन्द है। क्यों? कोयला नहीं है। कोयले की कमी की वजह से ट्रेनें ससपेंड की जा रही हैं।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि जब मंत्री महोदय ने इस विभाग की जिम्मेदारी ली है, तो वह ज़रा मेहनत करे। बिहार की स्थिति को देखते हुए वह उस की तरफ कुछ ध्यान दे। आज हालत यह है कि यात्री स्टेशन पर जाते हैं और गाड़ी न मिलने पर चार चार घंटे बैठ कर वापिस आ जाते हैं। इस रेलवे के कारण राष्ट्रीय श्रम का कितना बड़ा अपभ्यय हो रहा है।

सारन जिले में महाराजगंज स्टेशन है, जो बड़ी लाइन पर स्थित दरौदा से तीन मील दूर पड़ता है। किसी ज़माने में वह इन्टर-प्राविशल इम्पार्टेंस का बाज़ार था। आज उस बाज़ार का ह्रास हो गया है और इसलिए वह स्टेशन भी घाटे में जाता होगा। अंग्रेजों ने महाराजगंज से ले कर सिधौलिया स्टेशन तक एक रेलवे लाइन निगलने के लिए कई बार सर्वे कराया था। आज जब नई लाइनों के निर्माण की बात चल रही है, तो रेल मंत्री पहले सर्वे की हुई लाइन की तरफ भी ध्यान दे। अगर महाराजगंज को दरौदा से मिला दिया जाये, और महाराजगंज से सिधौलिया तक लाइन बना कर उस को दुमर्गिया हों कर बेतिया तब ले जाया जाये, तो उस में लखनऊ और उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को नेपाल जाने के लिए बड़ा सरल और सुगम मार्ग मिल जायेगा।

मैंने सुना है कि एन० ई० रेलवे का कोई नया क्लेम आफिस पटना में रखने की बात सोची जा रही है। सोनपुर में रेलवे के बहुत से मकान खाली पड़े हुए हैं। इस लिए उस क्लेम आफिस को सोनपुर में ही खोल दिया जाये।

समस्तीपुर से दिल्ली और जमशेदपुर के लिए नई गाड़ियां बनाई गई हैं, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन एन० ई० रेलवे

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बड़ी उपेक्षित रेलवे हैं। मंत्री महोदय देखें कि वहाँ कितनी ट्रेनें चलती हैं और उस की कितनी उपेक्षा हो रही है। वह रेलवे लखनऊ और नोरखपुर को कवर करती है और उत्तर बिहार तथा उत्तरी हिन्दुस्तान की बहुत सेवा देती है। मंत्री महोदय उस की प्रगति के लिए कोई योजना बनायें और वहाँ कुछ नई गाड़ियाँ चलायें। यह खुशी की बात है कि वहाँ ब्राडगेज में बदलने का काम चल रहा है। वह काम तेजी से होना चाहिए।

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI** (Gauhati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the time at my disposal is very short I will only refer to two problems. The first problem which I am pursuing with the Railway Minister almost like a policeman is the problem of linking Meghalaya with railways. I am not going to reiterate the grounds on which this line is justified but I want to draw the attention of the Railway Minister that even in the Governor's Address recently delivered in the Meghalaya Assembly he has put special emphasis on linking Meghalaya with railways. With your permission I would only like to read a few lines as it appeared in a report in the *Hindustan Times* dated March 21, 1974:

"The Governor expressed the hope that the Centre will speedily implement its decision to extend railway lines to Meghalaya's Garo Hills and Khasi Hills to supplement the State's proposed measures to boost its economy through better communications including a rope-way network".

Mr. Singh said a railway line from Jogighopa to a point in Garo Hills and from Gauhati to Burnihat, a "growing point of the State added with Meghalaya's plans to connect important industrial centres in the plains will unmistakably improve the economic index of the State."

In this connection I want to draw the attention of this House that recently the Petroleum Minister made a statement in the House that he is going to explore the coal potentialities of Meghalaya in order to tackle the present energy crisis. But I do not know how without the infra-structure

of railways in Meghalaya he can really explore these potentialities and from that point of view I urge upon the Railway Minister to connect Meghalaya with railways. Meghalaya is the only State which neither has the railway line nor an aerodrome. So far as I know some survey was conducted in this regard some time back and Gauhati University made a study and gave a report saying that this line is feasible. I would like to know from the Railway Minister in what position the entire thing stands.

The second problem to which I would like to refer is, of course, a long-standing problem, namely the problem of the Rangia division. A number of years have passed since the people of Assam were assured of this division in the august floor of the AICC session. Thereafter, Ministers after Ministers have assured that this would be coming. But unfortunately we have not seen so far any practical steps being taken in this regard. I may remind the hon. Minister that when Mr. Nanda was the Railway Minister, he made a very august promise that the Rangia division would be inaugurated on the most auspicious day of the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. I think he made it about three years ago. After that, Mr. Hanumanthaiya when he went to Rangia gave the assurance that it was going to be inaugurated very soon, but I do not know what has come in the way. After all, the people want the division, and it is for the railways to settle this matter. The entire purpose of my intervening in this debate is just to get some positive reply about the position in which the entire division stands. After all, the hon. Minister should realise that if when we go back to the people we cannot give a positive reply on a simple question where assurances after assurances have followed, the people will not only lose confidence in us but they would lose confidence to a great extent in the Government and the system by which the Government is running. I hope that the hon. Minister will give a positive reply. I had many other points to make but since the time is short and I would not like to deprive my other friends by taking too much of your time, I shall conclude with the expectation that the hon. Minister will reply to the two points raised by me in a positive manner.

**SHRI A. S. KASTURE** (Khamgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for

[Shri A. S. Kasturi]

giving me this opportunity to speak on the Demands for Grants relating to the railways.

In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some of the problems of my constituency. The first problem of my constituency is the need for the construction of a new broad gauge line from Khamgaon to Jalna. Khamgaon is in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and Jalna is the Marathwada area of Maharashtra, and both these regions are backward. This proposal has been there for quite some time; it is not a new one, but it is a very old one. The engineering and traffic survey of this line was undertaken in 1912-13 and this fact is admitted by the Railway Minister also in his letter to me dated 19th September, 1973. After that survey this line was considered as remunerative and feasible and the actual work on this line was undertaken in 1933-34 and it was in progress up to 1938-39. At present, the earthwork is visible and the km. stones bearing the letters GIP are also visible from Khamgaon to Chikhli. But on account of the war, that work was discontinued. After Independence, the old Madhya Pradesh Government gave priority to this line. After the reorganisation of States Vidarbha and Marathwada form parts of Maharashtra, the Maharashtra State also gave priority to this line and included it in the list of proposed lines.

I had written a letter to the hon. Minister regarding this line and I have got a reply from the hon. Minister stating that the line is not economical and remunerative. My submission is that that line was considered economical and remunerative and work was started in 1933-34 and it was in progress till 1938-39, and the earthwork is also visible even now. Besides, the topographical map of this area also shows this line from Khamgaon to Chikhli. In the face of these facts, I am surprised to receive such a letter from the hon. Minister. I would request the hon. Minister to give second thought to this and re-examine it. Many new developments are there in this area. This area is very famous for cotton. Two or three sugar factories have also come up in this area. Taking into consideration all these new developments, the railway authorities should be able to consider this line as remunerative and feasible and undertake this work.

The second problem is regarding a halt station at Jamwasu between Amanwadi and Lohgarh on the Khandwa-Hingoli MG section. This has been accepted by the Ministry. I am glad the Ministry proposes to start the work this year. I want that the work should be started as early as possible.

The third problem is of taking Khamgaon on the main line. At present Khamgaon is connected by a link line from Jaleb to Khamgaon. Khamgaon is a very important place, a business centre for cotton. There are a large number of ginning and pressing factories. For taking Khamgaon on the main line, a short line between Khamgaon and Shegaon is necessary. It is only a distance of 10-11 miles. If this is constructed, Khamgaon will be accommodated on the main line. This work should be taken up as early as possible.

There is another problem in my constituency. There is no special coach attached to any train for Bombay. As such, there should be a special coach from Bombay attached to 29 Down and 30 up for Khamgaon. The coach should start from Khamgaon. At present, Buldana is not connected by rail. If this is done, it will be a convenience for railway passengers in the entire district. So a separate coach should be attached. With these words, I support the Demands.

**डा० गोविन्द बास रिछारिया (भासी) :**

उपाध्यक्ष जी, रेलवे भारत सरकार का एक ऐसा संस्थान है जिसका महत्व चाहे युद्धकाल हो, चाहे शान्तिकाल हो, बराबर बना रहना है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ और आशा करना हूँ कि माननीय मिश्रा जी के नेतृत्व में पंच-वर्षीय योजना में जितनी आवश्यकता है, रेलवे के बैगन बनाने की और माल होने की, उसकी पूर्ति की तरफ वे विशेष ध्यान देंगे इस सम्बन्ध में एक निवेदन है कि झांसी जो सेंट्रल रेलवे का डिबिजनल हैडक्वार्टर है वहाँ पर मालगाड़ी के बैगन मरम्मत करने का एक कारखाना काम करना है। उसी जोड़ में कुछ थोड़े से और साधन बढ़ा कर मालगाड़ी के नए बैगन बनाने के कारखाने में

उसे बढ़ल सकते हैं। रेलवे कन्वेन्शन कमेटी ने भी उसकी सिफारिश की है कि इस कारखाने को मरम्मत के बजाए नए बैगन बनाने के कारखाने में बदल दिया जाए। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि शीघ्र ही इस कार्यवाही को पूरा करके इसे मालगाड़ी के बैगन बनाने के कारखाने के रूप में परिवर्तित करेंगे जिससे बैगन की कमी देश में पूरी हो सके और विकास के कार्यक्रम में जो महत्वपूर्ण योगदान रेलवे का है, वह भी पूरा हो सके।

इसी तरीके से आप की एक ट्रेन ताज एक्सप्रेस आगरा तक जाती है। सन्दल रेलवे के झामी डिवीजन की यूजर्स कमेटी ने सिफारिश की है कि जितनी देर ताज एक्सप्रेस आगरा में खड़ी रहनी है उतने समय में वह झामी तक पहुँच कर लौट सकती है। आप को पता है कि दिल्ली में हजारी यात्री खजुराहो और देवगढ़ के लिए जाते हैं और उनके लिए कोई भी गाड़ी नहीं है जो वहाँ पहुँचा सके। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ताज एक्सप्रेस को आप झामी तक ले जाएँ या अगर आप को उसमें सुविधा न हो तो कोई दूसरी गाड़ी उसी तरह की ताज जैसी चलाएँ जो झामी तक जाए और खजुराहो जाने वाले यात्रियों को ले जाएँ।

बहुत दिनों से एक यह मांग है कि झामी से मानिकपुर तक ज़िम्मे चिलकूट बीच में पड़ता है कोई भी आप की एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन नहीं चलती है, वहाँ के लोगों की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन वहाँ अवश्य ही चलाएँ, चाहें जो आप की ट्रेन चल रही है, उत्कल एक्सप्रेस या कोई और गाड़ी उसको वहाँ ले जाने की कृपा करें या कोई नई गाड़ी चलाएँ। यह बहुत ही आवश्यक मांग है, इसको मंजूर करने की कृपा करें।

इसी तरह से आप का एक सब्सिडी था—  
लखितपुर से टीकमगढ़, छतरपुर, पन्ना,

रीवा और सतना—यह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जिसमें विकास के लिए नई लाइन बनाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

आज सब से बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि आपकी ट्रेनों सही टाइम पर नहीं चलती हैं। लोगों का विश्वास उठ गया है कि स्टेशन पर गाड़ी सही टाइम पर मिलेगी या नहीं। यह बड़ी दुखद स्थिति है। मेरा निवेदन है कि आपकी ट्रेनों सही टाइम पर चले इसके लिए चाहें जो भी प्रयास आपको करना पड़, करना चाहिए।

**डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मदसौर) :**  
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने कटौती प्रस्तावों पर जिनको मैंने प्रस्तुत किया है बल देते हुए माननीय मंत्री जी में निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ—आज जिस प्रकार रेलवे प्रशासन की दशा है, और उसके कारण रेलवे कर्मचारियों में जो अमन्योष है, चाहे वे किसी भी वर्ग के हों, उनको सुधारने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिए। कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयाँ, समस्याएँ हल होना जरूरी है। दूसरी तरफ यात्रियों की सुविधा के लिए जो राशि आप पिछले अनेक वर्षों से निर्धारित करते आ रहे हैं, इस वर्ष भी आप ने प्रायः वही राशि निर्धारित की है, जब कि प्रत्येक वर्ष यात्री किराए बढ़े, रिजर्वेशन, शयन, सभी चीजों के किराए बढ़ते रहे। किराए बढ़ाने के साथ यात्री सुविधाओं में आप ने कोई वृद्धि नहीं की—यह अनुचित है, इस पर आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए। यात्रियों की सुविधाएँ मिले इस बारे में रेलवे प्रशासन सर्वथा अक्षम सिद्ध हुआ है।

अब मैं दो-तीन विशेष बातों की ओर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। जब भी यहाँ यह प्रश्न उठाया गया कि दोहद-खण्डवा रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाए, माननीय मंत्री जी ने उसको अनधिकनामिक बताते हुए हमेशा उस को अम्बोकार कर दिया। लेकिन इस वर्ष

[डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण माण्डेव]

उन्होंने कहा है कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में वे इस प्रकार की लाइनें निर्माणी जा सकती हैं। तथा उन पर विचार किया जा सकता है। मैं फिर से अपने इस अनुरोध को दोहरा रहा हूँ—यह लाइन झाबुआ, खारगोन, धार जिलों से गुजरेगी जो बिल्कुल पिछड़े हुए आदिवासी जिले हैं। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर फिर से विचार करें। यह लाइन आर्थिक सिद्ध होगी तथा इससे मध्य प्रदेश के पिछड़े क्षेत्र को लाभ होगा।

अजमेर और खण्डवा के बीच में मेल ट्रेन चलाने तथा मीटर गेज को ब्राडगेज में बदलने की बात यहाँ पर कही गई थी। इस का कारण यह था कि चित्तौड़ में सीमेंट फैक्टरी है, निम्बाहेडा में बन चुकी है और नीमच में बनने वाली है, इसके कारण वहाँ बहुत ज्यादा ट्रैफिक रहता है और मीटर गेज लाइन उस क्षमता को सहन करने में असमर्थ है। इसलिए उसका विकास होना बहुत आवश्यक है तथा इससे यात्रियों को भी सुविधा होगी। मैं यह भी निवेदन कर दूँ वहाँ नीमच में सी० आर० पी०, महुँ तथा नसीराबाद में आर्मी के हैडक्वार्टर्स हैं—ऐसी दृष्टि से भी यह विचारणीय प्रश्न है—कृपा करके इस पर विचार करें तथा इस लाइन पर जब तक कि आप इसे ब्राडगेज में कन्वर्ट नहीं कर पाते हैं यात्रियों के लिए मेल की सुविधा दें।

जहाँ तक मध्य भारत क्षेत्र का प्रश्न है, रेल लाइनों की दृष्टि से यह बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, देश में रेल लाइनों का समानान्तर विकास होना चाहिए। कहीं ज्यादा रेल लाइनें और कहीं कम, यह ठीक नहीं है, मध्य प्रदेश में भी बस्तर, झाबुआ, सरगुजा क्षेत्र आते हैं जहाँ रेलों का विकास हुआ ही नहीं है। मेरा सुझाव है कि रतलाम से बामबाडा होते हुए इंदूरपुर रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाए। इसी तरह से सावली से उदयपुर तक की रेल लाइन को नीमच तक बढ़ाया जाए—इस से जनता को बहुत सुविधा होगी।

चित्तौड़ से कोटा तथा को रेल्वे लाइन का सर्वे हुआ था, पता नहीं उसका क्या हुआ—उस पर फिर से विचार करने की कृपा करें। इसी प्रकार प्रादेशिक अस्तित्व को बरकरार रखने के लिए अन्य सुझावों पर भी गंभीरता से विचार होना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक कर्मचारियों का प्रश्न है, लगभग 6-7 सौ कर्मचारी रैटर्न रेलवे में ऐसे हैं जो क्लास 2 आफिसर्स हैं, इन्जीनियर्स हैं, 10-10 वर्ष से काम कर रहे हैं लेकिन अभी तक कन्फर्म नहीं हुए हैं, टेम्परेरी पड़े हैं। इनको कन्फर्म करने के बारे में मंत्री महोदय विचार करें। वैसे ही अन्य कर्मचारियों की सर्विसिंग सम्बन्ध। बटिनाइयो का निर्णय शीघ्रता पूर्वक लिया जाना चाहिए।

जहाँ तक पैमेन्जर और मेल ट्रेनों का सम्बन्ध है, मैं दो बातें कहना चाहता हूँ—खण्डवा से लेकर दिल्ली तक जा गाड़ी आती है उसमें चित्तौड़ में जानर मराय रोहिल्ला तक के लिए एक डिब्बा लगना है, यदि यह गाड़ी, चेतक एक्सप्रेस जो चित्तौड़ तक एक्सप्रेस रहती है रतलाम तक बढ़ा दी जाए तो इस से दिल्ली पहुँचने में जो 24 घण्टे का रतलाम से समय लगता है, वह कम किया जा सकता है। ब्राड गेज में आने में भी 12 घण्टे का समय लगता है और यात्री मीटर गेज से आना समय की अधिकता से पसन्द नहीं करते। इस तरह की व्यवस्था करने से समय की बचत होगी तथा यात्रियों को भी मेल ट्रेन की सुविधा उपलब्ध हो सकती है।

खण्डवा और अजमेर के बीच जो एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलती है वह खण्डवा से रतलाम तक साधारण ट्रेन के रूप में चलती है और रतलाम से अजमेर तक एक्सप्रेस हो जाती है। यदि कोई व्यक्ति इन्दौर से चित्तौड़ तक टिकट लेता है तो उसे साधारण गाड़ी का टिकट मिलता है, लेकिन यदि वह रतलाम से

आगे वाले और अपने टिकट को रतनाम में एक्सप्रेस का भाड़ा देकर न बदलवाये तो उससे चैकिंग होने पर डबल चार्ज काज किया जाता है। इसी तरह से बीना और भोपाल के बीच में बलासपुर एक्सप्रेस चलती है, जो विलासपुर से बीना तक पैसेन्जर ट्रेन के रूप में चलती है और बीना से भोपाल तक एक्सप्रेस के रूप में चलती है। यहाँ पर भी यही कठिनाई है—अगर कोई यात्री बीना से आगे बढ़े तथा अपना टिकट बीना में न बदलवाए, तो उस से डबल चार्ज लिया जाता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि आप शुरू में ही उसको सही टिकट दें ताकि उस को बीच के स्टेशन पर बदलवाने की जरूरत न पड़े और चैकिंग होने पर डबल चार्ज न देना पड़े क्योंकि कई साधारण शिक्षित या अशिक्षित व्यक्ति इस बात को समझ ही नहीं पाते और उन्हें कठिनाई होती है।

नागदा में ग्वालियर रेयन फैक्टरी है—वहाँ जानबूझ कर वैगन्ड को डम्प किया जाता है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने पहले भी आप से शिकायत की थी—फैक्टरीवाले जान बूझ कर ऐसा करते हैं, जिस से न वे उन वैगन्ड का उपयोग कर पाते हैं और न दूसरी जगह ही उन वैगन्ड का उपयोग हो पाता है।

बाँगरोड में दिम्बिजय इण्डस्ट्रीज है जहाँ वैगन्ड में स्टील लोड किया जाता है। ये लोग बिना तूलवाए स्टील लोड करते हैं और जब दूसरे डेस्टिनेशन पर माल पहुँचता है तो शार्टज के लिए क्लेम करते हैं। जब कि वास्तव में कम माल लोड किया जाता है और रेलवे से मनमानी पैसा वसूल किया जाता है। रतनाम के रेलवे अधिकारी भी इस तरह ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं।

रतनाम के डीजल लोको शेंड की बात माननीय मंत्री जी ने कही थी—पहले भी यह बात आई है—इस का विस्तार समय पर होना चाहिए। नीमच में जो लोको शेंड

है उस का विस्तार भी किया जाए। मैंने अपने कटीती प्रस्तावों में जो बानें आप के सामने रखी हैं मुझे उम्मीद है आप उन पर ध्यान देंगे और रेलवे प्रशासन में सुधार के साथ कमचारियों की कठिनाइयों हल करने की, यात्रियों का अधिकाधिक सुविधा प्रदान करने की कृपा करेंगे।

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I think all of you are interested in seeing to it that the young men of Bengal, particularly, in the industrial area and in the Greater Calcutta area do not suffer from too much of hypertension, which results in various complications.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Is this because of mustard oil?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I think you are also interested to see to it that they lead a quite and peaceful life. In this connection, I have to make only one request to you. They should be able to enjoy week-end holidays. You know, Sir, the only sea resort, where they can go, is Dhiga. This is the only place where they can go. They cannot go to Darjeeling, because, it is a luxury. They can only go to Dhiga. So, I would request the Railway Minister to take up work on the construction of a railway line between Dhiga and Kharagpur, which is a distance of about 25 to 30 miles. This is also economically feasible. I would give the reasons. Firstly, it will attract many tourists. There is also another reason. That area, which is called Ramnagar, produces betel nut (pan is also made there), cashew nut etc. I have made a lot of calculations. The exports, in a year, from that area, amounts to about Rs. 35 crores. So, from economic point of view, it will be feasible and desirable. I do not want to make any more observations. But, I will conclude by saying this. I am sure you are interested to see to it that the young men in Calcutta and greater Calcutta areas, do not suffer from hypertension and they are able to lead a quite and peaceful life. Let them enjoy their week-end holidays. For this, you should sanction Dhiga-Kharagpur line, which is a distance of only about 25 to 30 miles.

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** May I say this to you. This is one of the most effective speeches you have ever made in this House.

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I am grateful for the hon. Members who have participated in the debate. Naturally, both Members of the Opposition, as well as Members on this side, have become tired, after hearing the same demands which have been voiced earlier. In reply to the general discussion. I have covered most of the points, specially, in regard to policy, railway fares and freights, restoration of new railway lines, movement of coal, increased freight on coal etc. All these have been covered.

Today, I intend to cover only some of the local problems which have been raised by hon. Members like Mr Samar Guha and others. I will deal with the question of laying of new railway lines and restoration of old lines I will proceed state-wise and I try to cover all the points made by hon. Members.

Sir, about Madhya Pradesh, Shri R. S. Pandey specifically referred to the requirements of new lines, gauge conversions etc. Sir, I am fully aware of the transport needs of the backward area, of this State. Construction of a 193 Km long broad gauge line at an estimated cost of Rs. 10 crores between Guna and Maksi in Madhya Pradesh is in progress. A length of 132 Km of this line from Ruthai to Biyayra Rajgarh and from Maksi to Saranpur has been completed and opened to goods traffic and it is expected that the line will be completed in 1975-76. A survey has been carried out for the construction of a 73 KM line from Ghoradonri to Hirdagarh which will help in the development of coalfields in that area. The report is presently under examination.

15 hrs.

A final location-cum-traffic survey has been taken up for the construction of a railway line from Dhalli-Raihara to Jagdalpur which will serve the Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh, which is one of the

most backward areas. I have already mentioned in my budget speech that this line is being considered for being taken up during the fifth plan.

Surveys have also been carried out for new lines from Saima to Rewa and for gauge conversion of the northern portion of Satpura narrow gauge system and Raipur-Damtari lines. Reconnaissance survey was carried out for extension of the line from Indore to Mhow also.

There has been a persistent demand for construction of a railway line from Mohaba to Khajuraho. I have included the survey for this line in the budget for 1974-75.

Hon. Members have suggested gauge conversion of Gwalior-Shivpur line during the course of the debate. The Uneconomic Branch Lines Committee on which some Members of Parliament were also represented went into the working of this line in 1969 and did not find it justified to recommend gauge conversion of this section. However, I will get it examined further. I may assure hon. Members from M.P. that the needs of their State will be kept by me in view. This is a backward State and it deserves priority consideration. Everything that is possible will be done.

Shri N. P. Yadav raised the question of construction and conversion of certain lines in North Bihar. The hon. member is aware that the conversion of Samastipur-Darbhanga MG line into BG line has been included in the budget for 1974-75. Conversion of the remaining portion between Samastipur, Sitamarhi and Raxaul will be taken up after completion of the portion already approved. Raxaul-Naukatiaganj portion will be considered for conversion at a later date.

He also mentioned about the new line from Sitamarhi to Sonbarsa and Sitamarhi to Muzaffarpur. There was an old survey made of these lines. I assure him that I will have it surveyed again and if it is found feasible, we will take up construction of this line. He has also drawn my attention to the need for improving the Sitamarhi station premises and its vicinity. His point is well taken and I shall initiate necessary action towards its improvement.



Shri Mavliankar raised the question of the new line from Bhavnagar to Tarapore. This will be favourably considered. He has been making this point in all the debates. I will see that something is done about it.

I have already spoken about Meghalaya on the last occasion when you, Sir, were in the Chair. I have already suggested that this area deserves special consideration. I have also suggested that a special authority should be constituted where the Ministers of Communications, Transport and Home should be there. An earmarked fund should be kept for it and the development of the north-east region should be taken up in right earnest. We stand by it and I hope in a couple of months we would be able to come to some concrete decisions about some projects. Here I would like to refer to one or two railway lines which we have already taken up. The North Eastern Council have drawn up a list of lines which they want to be surveyed and taken up for construction. One of these lines is from Jogighopa to Dharangiri via Panch Ratna and Dudnai, including a bridge/ferry service across the Brahmaputra to serve the remote locality of Meghalaya State. While the actual cost will be known after the detailed survey is carried out, the approximate cost of the line, which is 80 kms in length, is estimated to be Rs. 12 crores, excluding the bridge over the Brahmaputra, which may cost as much as Rs. 30 crores.

In the course of the debate, many hon. Members referred to the failure of the railways in moving pig iron and finished products from the steel mills. I would like to say a word about it. The movement of pig iron and finished steel from the six major steel plants, four of which are located on the South Eastern Railway, had been fairly satisfactory till the beginning of December 1973. The position, however, deteriorated in December when all outlets from the South Eastern Railways, through which most of the finished products from the steel plants move, were blocked. For example, movement to western India viz Nagpur as also to Secunderabad area via Nagpur and Balharshah was seriously hampered on account of food agitation in Nagpur, which brought all movement

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through Ajni (Nagpur) yard to a standstill. Movement to north and north western India was crippled on account of 'go-slow' by signal and telecommunication staff, followed by the second locomotive strike on the South Eastern, Central and Northern Railways. The outlet to Southern India via Waltair was blocked firstly on account of food agitation in Kharagpur area and, secondly, due to large-scale absenteeism by loco running staff on Khurda Road and Waltair Divisions, resulting in a serious drop in movement on the East-Coast line towards the South. Similarly, movement to north via Gomoh and Mughalsarai or towards Assam side via Farakka was badly affected on account of strikes and agitations by different categories of staff on the Eastern and N.F. Railways, as also by the transshipment labour at Garhara.

With the position somewhat improving in January 1974, despatch of finished products was stepped up and 5.8 lakh tonnes were moved during this month, which happens to be the highest figure for the current financial year.

Since the beginning of February 1974, the railways have again been beset with a number of staff agitations beginning with mass absenteeism by Assistant Station Masters on Adra Division of S.E. Railways, agitation of Carriage and Wagon staff, followed by 'work-to-rule' agitation by guards. As a result, as many as over 60,000 wagons got immobilised on the Indian Railways in yards and in stabled loads. With the calling off of the Guards' agitation, these immobilised wagons and trains are now being moved out to destinations. This will take at least about a fortnight. Once mobility is restored, despatches of finished products from the steel plants will be stepped up to clear the accumulated stocks. Close co-ordination is being maintained in this regard with the Ministry of Steel & Mines and given normal conditions of working unhampered by agitations, the railways will be able to clear at the rate at which they have done in previous months, namely, about five lakh tonnes per month. I see no reason why we should not clear the arrears at an early date, if the workers cooperate.



[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Then a question was raised about the clearance of orange traffic from Nagpur, Katol and Amla stations. Shri Hadau has complained that lakhs of rupees worth of oranges are lying at Nagpur, Katol, Amla etc. stations for want of wagons.

Nagpur, Katol and Amla are orange loading stations on Nagpur Division of the Central Railways from where the bulk of orange traffic moves. In the month of February this year, 974 wagons have been loaded with oranges on Nagpur Division for various destinations. In the first 18 days of March 1974, 922 wagons have been loaded i.e. an average of 51 wagons per day. The outstanding demands pending on 20th March 1974 for wagons for orange traffic on the Nagpur Division was 57, which is just one day's loading. It will, therefore, be seen that the supply of wagons for orange-loading is not lagging behind the demand.

Then, some hon. Members made a suggestion about book stalls to be given to educated unemployed. This has been my idea. Last year also, I had spoken about it. I reiterate it and confirm this proposal that we want to hand over book stalls to the cooperatives of the educated unemployed at various railway stations. Today, there are two main contractors holding the monopoly, one is the M/s Wheeler & Co. and the other is the M/s Gulab Singh & Sons. There are about 226 contractors on the Indian Railways. The total number of book stalls on the Indian Railways is about 700 spread over 600 railway stations. With a view to providing employment, we have taken a firm decision that educated unemployed should be given preference in getting these contracts.

Last year, when we advertised it, the response was poor because it was difficult for the youngmen to form cooperatives. Now, I have decided that if one or two youngmen come forward with a requisite certificate from the Registrar or from the State Govt. we will give the contract to them. We want that educated youngmen should be there in place of monopoly units which have been handling the book stalls at various railway stations so far. This will be properly advertised in all the papers, in all the languages,

in every State. I do not see any reason why the youngmen should not come forward and the monopoly of the M/s. Wheeler & Co. and M/s Gulab Singh & Sons which are private concerns has to go in course of time.

It is not a fact that we are not giving preference to youngmen. I am prepared to cancel all the contracts of the M/s Wheeler and Gulab Singh provided the educated unemployed come forward and take over the work not only on those railway stations where there are book-stalls but even on new railway stations. I want to offer them contracts even on the catering side. I will be too glad to give contracts to them. We will encourage them. If some loans are required, we will prevail upon the State Governments, the Banks, to finance the loans. I have got a scheme and I want to come before the House with a full statement giving details of it, as to how we want to help the educated unemployed by giving them these contracts.

Then, there was the question of Pay Commission's recommendations and anomalies arising therefrom. There has been a demand from the working class, the railway workers, to rectify the anomalies arising from the Pay Commission's recommendations. The Third Pay Commission took note of multiplicity of pay scales previously applicable to Government servants. In their recommendations, the Commission tried to broad-band pay scales in order to reduce multiplicity as well as the number of levels existing in the various groups of employees, bearing in mind duties and responsibilities of various categories of staff, administrative convenience and satisfaction of employees.

We have been receiving a number of representations from bodies of employees asking for the continuance of existing parities or improvement of their prospects. I have decided to set up a Sub-Committee of the Departmental Council to examine within the framework of the Pay Commission's recommendations the anomalies that may have arisen as a result of enforcement of Pay Commission's recommendations. The Sub-Committee will be composed of representatives of the official side as well as of the organised labour. The views

of the Sub-Committee on the existence of anomalies and the best manner to resolve them will be placed before the Government, for decision. This apparatus, I am sure, will give the maximum satisfaction to railway employees in putting forth their point of view and coming to a settlement mutually satisfactory to both the parties within the scope of the Pay Commission's guidelines.

The other thing on which we have taken a decision about two days back is this. The problem of industrial relations, the labour problem, is getting complex day by day. We thought to have a new cadre of Personnel Service to look after the industrial relations. We have decided to have the Personnel Service for the purpose. Suitable officers will be employed whose main job will be to look after the interests of labour and their problems. So that no occasion arises for the labour to feel that they have not been properly looked after or that their grievances have been ignored. I know, the labour is a very sensitive lot, and if we do not attend to their problems immediately and in time, the position gets worsened and ultimately the nation suffers. Therefore, the decision has been taken to have a new personnel service. These officers will be in every Division. In headquarters also there will be an apex organisation.

There have been demands for having Railway Service Commission at a number of places. I have already said in the House that all the Zonal Railways will have their own Commissions. There was a Zone which had no commission of their own—I think it was N.E.R. We have given one Commission at Muzaffarpur. The South Central Railway will have a Commission of their own. The problem was of Northern Railway. We have decided to give them sub-offices, one at Jaipur and the other at Srinagar. For Central Railway we have decided to give a sub-office at Jabalpur. The North-East Frontier Railway will also have a Commission of its own and that will be located at Gauhati.

Now I come to the position about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have explained at length the special attention that we have been giving to the

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in employment, in getting jobs in Railways. I will give some figures to convince the House and the members that special attention has been given to them. During the last three years from 1970-71, in the case of Class I, the number of reserved vacancies was 37 for Scheduled Castes and 14 for Scheduled Tribes; and the number recruited was 33 and 6, respectively. In the case of Class II, during the same period, the number of reserved vacancies was 15 for Scheduled Castes and eight for Scheduled Tribes; and the number recruited was 14 and 3, respectively. In the case of Class III, the number of reserved vacancies was 1,570 for Scheduled Castes and 991 for Scheduled Tribes; and the number recruited was 967 and 237, respectively. I know the position here is not encouraging. We are giving a special attention to this. There was a debate in the House and at that time I have explained everything in detail. We want to improve the position. In the case of Class IV, during this period, the number of reserved vacancies was 5,326 for Scheduled Castes and 5,046 for Scheduled Tribes; and the number recruited was 6,997 and 2,991, respectively.

Mr. Daga raised some point about provision of drinking water at Marwar Junction and at Falna. Provision of drinking water is one of the basic amenities to be provided at all the stations excluding halt stations. This amenity has been provided at all such stations. To meet the requirements of passengers at Marwar Junction and Falna station, there are eight water taps in Marwar Junction and four in Falna. We want to improve the position; we want to see that they get good drinking water. This is the least that we can do for the travelling people.

There was a problem of cold water not being available in Rajadhani Express. This is being looked into. We shall ensure that cold water is available there.

Special drives are launched at important stations in Rajasthan for proper upkeep of the public utility services and for bestowing intensive attention; and these stations are Jaipur, Ajmer, Ratangadh, Bikaner, Hanumangarh and Jodhpur.

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Mr. Parashar made a number of points two days back. Most of them are genuine problems and they have to be attended to.

Shri N C Parashar desired termination of one of the Delhi/New Delhi/Jammu Tawi trains at Pathankot.

At present there are 2 pairs of trains running between Delhi/New Delhi and Jammu Tawi via Pathankot viz., 59/60 Srinagar expresses and 33/34 Kashmir Mails. With effect from 10-4-1974 a portion (six coaches) of 59/60 Srinagar Express will terminate and originate at Pathankot for the convenience of passengers of Pathankot. This will satisfy Mr. Parashar. In addition to this one general III class service coach running by 33/34 Kashmir Mails has also been earmarked for Pathankot passengers. This coach shall come locked by 34 DN upto Pathankot. These arrangements are likely to cater adequately to the traffic from Pathankot. This will meet the problem raised by Mr. Parashar

Regarding the Nangal-Talwara rail link, a traffic survey for the construction of this line and for strengthening of the existing Talwara Mukerian branch line has been carried out recently. The project is not expected to be remunerative. But I would like to cover this also under the new scheme of helping the backward areas of the hill regions, etc.

Then the question was raised about the compensation claims. I would like to say that it is not correct to say this figure is going up. In 1971-72 this figure was Rs 13.54 crores. In 1972-73 it has come to Rs 13.22 crores. So, it is not correct to say that the compensation figure is increasing. It is not correct. Rather, it has gone down.

Regarding ticketless travel, is like this since 1968-69 the position. In 1968-69 the amount of loss was 84.66 lakhs. In 1969-70 it came to Rs 33.25 lakhs and in 1972-73 it has come to Rs 17.39 lakhs.

The hon. Member who just now spoke mentioned something about parochial consideration that I am having in allotments of railway lines and diesel engines, etc.

He should look to the facts and if he looks to the facts he would see that it is not only unfair but it is completely wrong to say that south has suffered. I will say from my memory that so far as diesel engines are concerned almost 2/3, we have been trying to give to the South because of the operational reasons, it is difficult to carry coal to Southern States. Therefore it is not correct to say that Southern Railway are not getting their due, so far as diesel engines are concerned. We have been giving these to them.

About the South Central Railway if you go to Demand No. 14, new lines, you would find that Rs. 4.71 crores have been provided. In respect of Demand No. 15 for Other Works, Rs. 13.56 crores are provided. You can find that on page 139 of the Works, Machinery and Rolling Stock Programmes (Part II) the total for Southern Railway comes to Rs 33 crores.

Apart from this I have a number of projects in the south, and we want to go ahead with them. In respect of Andhra Pradesh, we have a new line from Bibinagar to Naduguda and gauge conversion from Guntur to Machilra and from Guntur to Hindupur at an estimated cost of Rs. 34 crores. In Mysore State, Members will be glad to know that a new line from Mangalore to Hasan and from Tarnakunda to Madukala and gauge conversion from Bangalore to Hindupur at an estimated cost of Rs 41 crores have been sanctioned. In the south we have the gauge conversion from Linakulam to Trivandrum and new line from Trivandrum to Kanyakumari and from Tinnevelly to Nagercoil, which forms part of Tamil Nadu, and it is estimated to cost Rs 28 crores.

Lastly, I would say a word about labour. When I spoke last time, I had appealed to them to appreciate the difficult economic crisis that we had been passing through. As I did again I appeal to them to ponder over the present situation and how their problem could be solved keeping in view the economic difficulties with which the country is facing. We had a number of strikes previously and, as a result, the economic situation of the country has been affected further. They had been threatening to go on an all-India strike from the

10th of April. But, I have not received any notice about the strike from them.

But, as I see from the newspapers, there are going to be some rallies on the 2nd April. And it will be any time after that that they will go on strike.

Sir, I have seen their demands and I have worked out the financial implications also if their demands are accepted in full. The financial implication will be about Rs. 450 crores. How can the Railways meet this demand at this critical economic situation of the country? I would appeal to them again as I did earlier that they should not take this stiff attitude of going on strike.

If they want one union by means of a secret ballot, I agree. There should be one Union in one industry. I accept it. My friend, the President of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen is happy. The organisation should be effective. We do not want to have any puppet union in the Railways. I want an effective trade union. If we have one strong trade union, the progress of our country will be much faster. As regards Union, I am not afraid of a strong trade union. I am for a strong trade union. Indian people cannot afford to put forth this kind of an unreasonable demand.

Last year, as a result of the implementation of the Pay Commission's recommendations, the railways had to incur an expenditure of more than Rs. 100 crores. And if we were to accept all their demands, we may have to spend a sum of Rs. 450 crores. Wherefrom does this amount come? It is impossible to meet their demands. The trains have to move on or any account. And if any officer or office-bearer of the Union or even the President of the Union wants to have a dialogue for a settlement I am prepared for such a settlement. I am prepared to discuss with them. But, the demands made should also be reasonable. If a rigid stand is taken by them, then it is impossible to have any kind of settlement.

I appeal to them, especially to labour, that ultimately it is they who will suffer if they go on strike. I would also appeal

to the leaders that if they are really serious about the trade union movement, let them come to me and talk to me; if they want to talk to my officers, let them do so. I am also prepared to discuss any problems with them. As I said, for all this, there has to be a proper atmosphere. I appeal to all of them again not to think of strikes. Last time I said that there should be moratorium on strikes for three years from the labour. Let there be no strikes for three years in the railways so that the country's economy will pick up and the railways will be able to deliver our country really tangible things.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we have reached 3-30 and we should start Private Members' business now. But, as I said earlier, this Appropriation Bill has to go to Rajya Sabha, because they are going to adjourn next week. It must go to Rajya Sabha before they adjourn.

If you all agree, we shall take a few minutes more and we shall begin the Private Members' Business soon after we dispose of the Appropriation Bill.

Keeping this in mind as also restriction of time, and since there are a number of Members who want to put questions—I won't shut them out but would ask them to kindly put short and precise questions. The Minister will reply to them.

Mr. Ram Hedao.

श्री राम हेडाऊ (रामटेक) : महाराष्ट्र का जो अविकसित भाग विदर्भ का है उसमें नरखेड से अमरावती तक रेलवे लाइन बनाने की बात थी। अंग्रेजों के जमाने से इसका सर्वे भी हो चुका था। आज तक उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। महाराष्ट्र का विदर्भ विभाग अविकसित है और महाराष्ट्र सरकार तथा भारत सरकार श्री उसके साथ अन्याय कर रही है इस वास्ते मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस अविकसित भाग में इस लाइन को बनाने के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं, क्या आप उसको प्राथमिकता देंगे?

श्री फूल चन्द बर्मा (उज्जैन) : इंदौर महु ब्राडगेज लाइन का सर्वे हुआ था। वह 21 किलोमीटर का टुकड़ा है। महु तक मिलिट्री

[श्री फूल बंद बर्वा]

की छावनी है। इस वास्ते इसका भी विचार उस में होना चाहिए। जो रिपोर्ट आई उसमें कहा गया कि यह अलाभप्रद है। देश की सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या इस पर फिर से विचार करेंगे। अगर इसको आप नहीं कर सकते हैं तो खडवा से अजमेर तक के लिए आप ब्राडगेज करने के लिए सर्वे करावेंगे ?

इंदौर के मियागज में एक ओवर ब्रिज बनाने की बात 1953 में स्वीकृत हो चुकी थी। आज तक उसकी शुरुआत क्यों नहीं हो गई है। कब तक आप उस पुल की शुरुआत करने के सम्बन्धी घोषणा करेंगे ?

SHRI A P SHARMA (Buxar) *My question is very simple. In the past twice a survey has been conducted for a small section of light railway, namely Ara Sasaram. Whenever the question of taking over that line came up in the past the main consideration was the earnings from that line. In view of the new policy of the Railway Minister—we have all already congratulated him for that policy and he has taken over many lines under that policy—will he also kindly consider this under that scheme ?*

श्री सरजू पांडे (गाजीपुर) आपने कहा है कि मीनरेट बेल्ट में आप यूनिज का मान्यता देंगे ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका गमन में कौन सी कठिनाई है और कब तक आप इस योजना को अमल में लायेंगे ?

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) समस्तीपुर में दरभंगा तक बड़ी लाइन बनाए जाने का हम स्वागत करते हैं। मुजफ्फरपुर से मोतीहारी बगहा तक बड़ी लाइन आप बना दें तो बहुत जनता को फायदा होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आप इसको हाथ में लेंगे ?

मोतीहारी में ओवर ब्रिज या अंडर ब्रिज की बड़ी आवश्यकता है क्योंकि शहर के बीच में स्टेशन है और दूसरी ओर कालेज है। इससे दूरी खराबी पैदा होती है। इस डिमांड को आप कब तक पूर्ति करेंगे ?

SHRI NANUBHAI N. PATEL (Bul-sar) *I would like to know how many application for stalls at the railway stations have been received from the unemployed educated Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and how many stalls have actually been given to the persons belonging to this category ?*

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे (गोरखपुर) : भटनी मंडुवाड़े लाइन को बड़ी लाइन में कनवर्ट करने का सवे हुआ था। करोड़ों रुपया आपको इस वजह से हर साल डेमण्ड का देना पड़ता है। सर्वे रिपोर्ट भी आपके पास है। क्या उसको बदलने के बारे में आप विचार कर रहे हैं ?

श्री राम रतन शर्मा (वादा) क्या आप झांसी में इलाहाबाद तक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन चलाने के बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं ? इसकी मांग हम सदन में बुन्देलखंड के सभी एम पीज ने की है चाहे वे विरोधी पक्ष के हों या काँग्रेस के हों ?

श्री नागेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव (सीतामढ़ी) सीतामढ़ी रेलवे स्टेशन पर टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था के लिए निवेदन किया था। सीतामढ़ी सीता माता की जन्म भूमि है। जनकवायरी व्यवस्था आप जल्दी करें। रेलवे टेलीफोन जनकवायरी की व्यवस्था जानी चाहिए।

डीलकम गाड़ी में डार्टिंग काग की व्यवस्था के लिए भी निवेदन किया था इसका उत्तर भी नहीं दिया गया है। यह भी जानी चाहिए।

पटना में हाजीपुर के बीच में जो एक पुल बन रहा है यहाँ रेलवे का भी ब्रिज बनना चाहिए इसके बारे में भी मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। गत वर्ष भी बिहार के सदस्य सदस्यों ने इसके बारे में मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया था।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल (समस्तीपुर) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में समस्तीपुर एक बहुत बड़ा जंक्शन है। डिबिजनल हैडक्वार्टर भी है। आपको आश्चर्य होगा कि वहाँ पर ओवर ब्रिज

न होने की वजह से 24 घंटे में 18 घंटे ट्रेफिक बन्द रहता है। एक ओवर ब्रिज इन्होंने मजूर भी किया है। लेकिन कुछ नहीं हो पाया है। जब तक यह नहीं होता है तब तक एक बुकिंग आफिस कचहरी की तरफ होना चाहिये। क्या आप इसकी व्यवस्था करेंगे ?

मैं थोड़ी सी दबी जवान में कहता हूँ कि जयन्ती जनता में एन फर्स्ट क्लास का डिब्बा होना चाहिये। यह नहीं हो सकता है तो असम मेल में तो ए० सी० सी० का डिब्बा लगाया जाए।

**SHRI M KALYANASUNDARAM** (Tiruchirapalli) Towards the end of his speech the hon Railway Minister, while dealing with the labour relations or the labour situation took a rather stern stand that is not the method of getting co operation from labour. Is he aware of the fact that except the NFIR all the other Central organisations like the AIRF, which is recognised and other unions had come together and formed a joint action committee? They have not threatened to go on strike from April 10, but they have only given notice that the Railway Minister should call them for talks before April 10, and if that is not done, they will decide about the further course of action later. So, will the hon Minister tell us whether he is prepared to meet them before April 10?

**SHRI DHANMANKAR** (Bhamburda) About the Konkan railway, the hon Minister had made mention of the Amba Dasgaon section. May I know whether this section will be taken in hand this year?

श्री सुखदेव उसाव बर्मा (नवदा) मंत्री महोदय ने राजदीर लाइन को गया तक बढ़ाने का बजट भाषण में एलान किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बोध गया जोकि एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थान है उस तक आप उसका बिस्तार करेंगे ?

गया में राजधानी एक्सप्रेस को रोकने की प्रार्थना की गई थी। इस सम्बन्ध में एक प्रतिनिधि मंडल भी उन से मिला था और इसके बारे

में आश्वासन भी दिया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके सम्बन्ध में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं ?

गया में एक ओवर ब्रिज बनाने के लिए श्री जगजीवन राम जी ने आश्वासन दिया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसकी पूर्ति आप कब करेंगे ?

**SHRI C M STEPHEN** (Muvattupuzha) Out of the many complaints from Kerala there were two points which I underlined. The first is about conversion to BG, which is now mentioned by the Minister. Against a total cost of Rs 7 crores, allotment for the year is a petty sum of Rs 44 lakhs. At this rate, it will take many many years for the project to be completed. Will a higher allotment be possible? Secondly, as regards electrification, in view of the fact that easy and cheap electricity is available in Kerala in the plan for a thousand kilometres of electric traction in the Five Year Plan will Kerala get a higher priority because it has not been taken care of, it is only Tamil Nadu which is taken care of.

**SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI** It has not replied to the question about the Ranga division. What is the position?

**SHRI I N MISHRA** Yes.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाना) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह मेरे क्षेत्र पर कब इनाम्यत फरमायेंगे और मदार रेलवे के विस्तार के बारे में उन्होंने चुनाव के समय जो वादा किया था, उस का वह कब तक पूरा करेंगे। मदार में समुद्र-मन्थन हो गया था। उस में से अमृत भी निकला था और जहर भी निकला था। श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र इस से जहर निकालना चाहते हैं या अमृत निकालना चाहते हैं? मदार रेलवे का बड़ा महत्व है। मदार पर्वत का महत्व आप जानते ही हैं।

**SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih) :** As a result of the recommendations of the Indian Coal Fields Committee, a coal line stretching from Hazaribagh Road to Giridih, Tumka and Rampurhat was surveyed in the mid-1940s. But that has been shelved. Now looking at the situation with our coal plans and projections, unless we give logistic support with this line, our coal production will be hampered. This is essential for the expeditious movement of coal. What has the Minister to say about this?

The Minister very kindly said that the Rajdhani Express which stops at Dhanbad will stop at Gaya also. Many MPs had represented to him that the air-conditioned Express should stop at Madhupur. Will he reply to this also?

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** A number of questions have been raised. But they are more of matters of detail and I cannot reply to them offhand. They are about the construction or re-laying or extension of railways, like Amraoti, Khandwa etc., then about electrification etc. All these have formed part of the proceedings. I can only assure the House that I will get every proposal examined and will come before the House and make a statement or will write to the hon. members concerned. Offhand I cannot say anything about them.

About the Arrah-Sasaram Railway line, to which Shri Bibhuti Mishra referred, I will try to help him. But I cannot make a commitment at this stage in this matter.

About the Muzaffarpur-Motihari line, which point Mishraji raised, this has been before us. But today we cannot commit ourselves to this. After some time, next year or so, we will come out with some proposal. At this stage, I am not in a position to say because our commitments are rather heavy this year.

About the overbridge, that can be taken up. I hope that will be taken up. That is not a very big problem.

As for stoppage of the Rajdhani Express stoppage at Gaya, I will talk to the Member (Transportation) and if it is possible to do it, I will try to accommodate. But I cannot commit myself.

As to the number of Scheduled Caste contractors, I will write to the hon. Member.

As for the Jhansi-Allahabad Express, about this also, I will write to him later.

I could not follow the point made about the telephone system at Sitamarhi...

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** Do not provoke him.

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** About the dining car coach, I got it examined and got a reply which was not very encouraging. That was why I did not mention about it.

As regards the conversion of gauge in Kerala, a point raised by Shri Stephen, I will write to him about it. He need not be disappointed about the allotment of funds. No work will be allowed to remain undone for want of funds, no project which we have taken up will be allowed to suffer for want of funds. About new projects there might be some difficulty.

Lastly I come to the problem mentioned by Shri Kalyanasundaram. He referred to the strike and that we had been served with notice and they wanted to have discussion. We have received no notice. Earlier also I did not take a stern attitude. My attitude is flexible and I am open to conviction. Let us sit together. The union people should come forward with suggestions. If it was their grievance that a financial obligation of Rs. 450 crores should be borne by the Railways it was impossible to accede to that. Therefore, I say that the matter can be discussed. We are a democracy and we have not a closed mind. How can we have a closed mind? They are our workers; they are first railway workers. Our approach to them will be affectionate and a reasonable approach. The question is that they must come forward and I have seen only in newspapers what they want. Let them not fall a prey to the kind of forces that are working in the country. You have got the example of Bihar, how the right reactionary forces like the Jan Sangh, RSS, the Anand Margis have joined hands together to disrupt the economic life in the State of Bihar. If the progressive forces in the country do not realise the gravity of the situation, they



will be doing so at their own peril... (Interruptions). I appeal to Kalyanasundaramji and other persons to realise the gravity of the situation and not to be a victim of the right reactionary forces who are playing havoc in a State like Bihar. I appeal to the progressive workers to keep the good of the railways in their heart. There was some kind of agitation and they said: "Tomorrow in New Delhi station such and such thing will be done." We shall not allow that to be held there. Therefore, I say: we want your co-operation and assistance. Progressive forces should come forward and must meet this challenge unitedly.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of cut motions moved by hon. Members... (Interruptions). The hon. Minister has said that he would write about those points which he had not covered in his reply. Unless any Member wants any particular cut motion to be put separately, I shall put all of them together... (Interruptions). Only what I say will go on record.

*All the cut motions were put and negatived.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—Demands Nos. 1 to 11, 11A, 12 to 17 and 20 to 22."

*The motion was adopted.*

[The motions for Demands for Grants (Railways), 1974-75 which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

#### *Demand No. 1—Railway Board*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,99,75,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

#### *Demand No. 2—Miscellaneous Expenditure*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,61,45,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

#### *Demand No. 3—Payments to Worked Lines and Others*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,38,00 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Payment to Worked Lines and Others'."

#### *Demand No. 4—Working Expenses—Administration*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 121,89,65,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

#### *Demand No. 5—Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 459,37,34,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

#### *Demand No. 6—Working Expense—Operating Staff*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 264,91,78,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."



*Demand No. 7—Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 220,39,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)'."

*Demand No. 8—Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,66,31,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel'."

*Demand No. 9—Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,67,30,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'."

*Demand No. 10—Working Expenses—Staff Welfare*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,89,19,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

*Demand No. 11—Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 115,00,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund.'"

*Demand No. 11A—Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,00,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to pension Fund'."

*Demand No. 12—Dividend to General Revenues and Contributions for Grants to States in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 181,66,68,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Dividend to General Revenues and Contributions for Grants to States in lieu of Passenger Fare Tax'."

*Demand No. 13—Open Line Works (Revenue)*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,50,27,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue)'."

*Demand No. 14—Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 54,28,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Construction of New Lines—Capital and Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

*Demand No. 15—Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 835,54,72,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

*Demand No. 16—Pensionary Charges—  
Pension Fund*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,53,83,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund'."

*Demand No. 17—Repayment of loans from  
General Revenues and interest thereon—  
Development Fund*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,03,66,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Repayment of loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Development Fund'."

*Demand No. 20—Payments towards  
Amortisation of over Capitalisation, Re-  
payment of Loans from General Revenues  
and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve  
Fund*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,72,47,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Payments towards Amortisation of over capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund'."

*Demand No. 21—Appropriation to Acci-  
dent Compensation, Safety and Passenger  
Amenities Fund*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Appropriation to Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund'."

*Demand No. 22—Accident Compensation,  
Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund*

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,63,60,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1975, in respect of 'Accident Compensation, Safety and Passenger Amenities Fund'."

15.49 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL\*,  
1974

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75 for the purpose; of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75 for the purposes of Railways."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move† :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1974-75 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

\*Published in Gazette of India Extra-ordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 22-3-1974.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे संक्षेप में तीन सवाल उठाने हैं। मंत्री जी ने मजदूरों से अपील की कि देश की प्रगति के लिये और दक्षिण पक्षीय शक्तियों का मुकाबला करने के लिये आप के साथ मजदूर लोग सहयोग करें। आप ने बात तो सही कही, लेकिन मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी आल इण्डिया रेलवे एम्पलाइज कन्फेडरेशन का सम्मेलन 15-16 फरवरी को मद्रास में हुआ था। उस कन्फेडरेशन में 15-16 कैटेगरीज की यूनियन्ज शामिल हैं। उन लोगों ने 15 अप्रैल मे वर्क-टु-रूल करने का फैसला अपनी मांगों को लेकर किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप उनके साथ बातचीत कर के रास्ता निकालिये। आप ने स्वयं कहा है कि हम को किसी से बात करने में ऐतराज नहीं है, लेकिन व्यवहार में वह बात नहीं होती है। मैं चाहूँगा कि 15 अप्रैल मे वर्क-टु-रूल करने की नीवत न आये, उस के लिये आप आल इण्डिया रेलवे एम्पलाइज कन्फेडरेशन के लोगों से बात कीजिये।

आप ने अखबारों में पढ़ा होगा कि वनारस में आल इण्डिया लोको रनिंग स्टाफ एसोसियेशन की कांफ्रेंस हुई। उन लोगों ने भी यह निश्चय किया है कि दस घंटे के काम के सवाल को लेकर वे 15 अप्रैल से वर्क-टु-रूल करेंगे। आप की तो कुरेशी साहब की कमेटी भी बनी हुई है—उसकी तरफ ध्यान दीजिये।

दूसरी बात यह है कि—गोमोह आप जानते हैं कि बिहार के अन्दर है। अभी हाल में 11 मार्च को एक रेलवे एम्पलाइज के लीडर श्री सदानन्द झा की हत्या विलकुल दिन-दहाड़े गोमोह में की गई।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** आपने किया है, आप की तो आदत है करने की।

**श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** आप तो बचे हुए हैं। हमारी आदत है तो आप तो जिन्दा हैं, सलामत हैं। सलामत रहियेगा, बचराइये मत।

सदानन्द झा की हत्या दिन दहाड़े की गई—वहां के चोर-वाजारी करने वालों, मुताफा-खोरी ने और सरकारी अधिकारियों ने मिल कर ऐसा किया। आप के अधिकारियों का भी उस में हाथ था। वहां के मजदूर मांग कर रहे हैं कि इस की जांच होनी चाहिये। कम से कम आप तो अपने स्तर से उसकी जांच करें कि क्यों इस तरह की हत्या हुई? एक इम्पोर्टेंट ट्रेड यूनियन लीडर यों मारा गया? वहां के लोग जूडिशियल इन्वायरी की मांग कर रहे हैं। आप कहेंगे कि वह बिहार सरकार की बात है लेकिन बिहार सरकार भी आप की ही है, इसलिये आप इस तरफ ध्यान दीजिये।

लेट रनिंग आफ ट्रेन्ज की चर्चा लोगों ने की। बहुत से लोग कहते हैं कि मिश्रा जी का नाम अब लेटनागयण मिश्रा जी कर दिया जाय तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। मैं यह कहता हूँ कि अभी किसी माननीय सदस्य ने ठीक ही कहा कि हम लोगों को बहुत उम्मीद थी कि आप के आने मे तो बहुत गुधार होगा और आप रेलवे लाइन बगैरह बना रहे हैं, उस के लिये धन्यवाद है। लेकिन गाड़िया बहुत विलम्ब से चल रही हैं। मुझे ऐसे मौके पर रामायण की एक चौपाई याद आई—

‘जेहि गिरि चरण दई हनुमंता सो चलि जाय पताल तुरन्ता’।

मिश्रा जी के आते ही गाड़ियों का लेट चलना शुरू हो गया और यह समस्या हमारे पटना में शाहाबाद से और मुकामा से जो सरकारी कर्मचारी जाते आते हैं, उनके लिये बहुत ही भयंकर है। मैं आप को चिट्ठी लिख चुका हूँ—इस तरफ आप का ध्यान जाना चाहिये और इसका जवाब आता है—तीन महीने के बाद लेट रनिंग आफ ट्रेन्ज रोका जाए—उसका जवाब तीन महीने के बाद दिया जाता है—मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों और दैनिक यात्रियों में जो उस से असन्तोष है उस को दूर करने के लिये वहां की

लोकल ट्रेन्ज, पैसेन्जर ट्रेन्ज और शटल्ज को टाइम पर चलाने की व्यवस्था करें वरना बिहार में और भी भयंकर स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है । उस से बचना चाहते हैं तो दैनिक यात्रियों की इस समस्या पर ध्यान दिया जाय जो आरा से पटना और पटना से मुकामा जाते हैं और लौटते हैं ।

**श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र :** जहां तक हत्या का प्रश्न है मुझे तो सूचना नहीं है अभी मैंने सुना है । सूचना एकत्रित कर के सदस्य महोदय से बात करूंगा ।

दूसरी बात उन्होंने लेट-रनिंग की कही—रामायण की चौपाई भी कही—लेकिन और किसी गिरि की तो यह हालत नहीं हुई और न रेल्वे की होने वाली है । न डिफेन्स प्रोडक्शन की यह हालत हुई, न विदेश व्यापार की हुई और न रेल्वे की होगी लेकिन आप का सहयोग चाहिये । आप यहां भाषण देते हैं और वहां जा कर बिगड़ते हैं । रंगिया डिवीजन की बात कही गई—वह हम ने मान लिया है, वह होने जा रहा है ।

मधु जी ने मन्दार हिल की बात कही—उस को हम देखेंगे ।

अन्त में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं—आप ने मजदूरों से बात करने के लिये कहा—मैं तो स्वयं कहता हूं कि मैं मजदूरों बात करने के लिये तैयार हूं और आप सब का सहयोग चाहता हूं । मैंने तो बताया कि प्रतिक्रियावादी तत्व जितने हैं इस देश के, चाहे जनसंघ के हों, चाहे एस०एस०पी० के लोग हों, चाहे आनन्दमार्गी हो, सब मिल कर इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को बिगाड़ना चाहते हैं । आप सहयोग दीजिये । ज्यादा भाषण न करके सहयोग देने का काम कीजिये ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of

India for the services of the financial year 1974-75 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** We take up clause-by-clause consideration.

The question is :

“That clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

**SHRI L. N. MISHRA :** I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** We will now take up Private Members' Legislative Business. There are Bills to be introduced: Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh—absent. Shri Murasoli Maran—absent.

16.00 hrs.

INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

*(Amendment of Sections 2, 17, etc.)*

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय (मंदसौर) :** उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि भारतीय चिकित्सा केन्द्रीय परिषद् अधिनियम, 1970 का संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक की पुरःस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय ।

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER :** The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय :** मैं विधेयक को पुरःस्थापित करता हूं ।

**HINDU MARRIAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

Shastri was on his legs I find he is not here

(Amendment of Sections 13 and 15)

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि हिन्दू विवाह अधिनियम, 1955 का और सशोधन करने वाले विधेयक को पुर-स्थापित करने की अनुमति दी जाय।

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955'

*The motion was adopted.*

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं विधेयक को पेश करता हूँ।

**CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA (Tellicherry) I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for inclusion of certain castes in the list of Scheduled Castes

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER The question is :

'That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for inclusion of certain castes in the list of Scheduled Castes'

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI C K CHANDRAPPA I introduce the Bill

16.02 hrs.

**DELIMITATION (AMENDMENT) BILL**

(Insertion of new section 94) by Shri Madhu Limaye—contd

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER Now we take up further consideration of the Bill moved by Shri Madhu Limaye to amend the Delimitation Act, 1972 Two hours were allotted and 55 minutes were taken The balance is one hour and five minutes On the last occasion Shri Bishwanarayan

SHRI Y S MAHAJAN (Buldana) : Sir, the fundamental rights have been guaranteed by the Constitution, the right to social and particularly, economic equality is one of the basic principle, enshrined in the Constitution of this country Economic and political equality, or for that matter social equality, is a concept which it is difficult to interpret, and many theorists do interpret this concept differently So far as political equality is concerned, there is no doubt that it means 'one man one vote' or one vote for each citizen

16 03 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair]

The Bill that has been brought forward by Shri Madhu Limaye is based on this interpretation of political equality His proposal is that the constituencies, either for Parliament or for Legislative Assemblies be so demarcated that broadly speaking you will have equal number of voters in each constituency either for Parliament or for the Assembly He is prepared to relax it to the extent of ten per cent between two constituencies

He has mentioned some discrepancies or peculiarities which obtain in our country For instance, in the election to Lok Sabha we find in Maharashtra the number of voters for the Bombay North constituency is 6 44 638 whereas for Rajapur constituency it is only 3 96 063 That means that a voter from Rajapur is equal to 16 voters from Bombay North constituency This is a clear case of gross inequality Similarly, take an Assembly constituency in Maharashtra For Mulund constituency the number of voters is 1,27,089 whereas for Aurangabad it is 37 095 That means one vote from Aurangabad is equal to 35 votes from Mulund Obviously, we have not been able to demarcate the constituencies in such a manner as to secure equal weightage to the voters in the different constituencies

Though the principle behind this Bill is laudable, I believe it will be difficult to implement it in practice. India is a country of continental dimensions. We have got extreme variations of geographical conditions. In the north, we have got the Himalayas. In the south, we have got the plain territory where even villages have a population of 10-12 thousand people. For instance, in my constituency, we have big villages with populations going up to 10-12 thousand, where campaigning for the elections is quite easy, whereas, if you go to the Himalayas or to some parts of my own State near the Satpura mountain, some of the villages are not even accessible. Sometimes, even the candidates can not reach those villages. The election work has to be left to the workers of the party. Therefore, to ensure the convenience of the administrative authorities, sometimes these constituencies are allowed to be unequal in their number of voters.

These difficulties will have to be taken up by the Delimitation Committee. I think, we have already got the Delimitation Bill brought forward by the Government. Though the Bill moved by Shri Madhu Limaye cannot be accepted because of geographical and administrative difficulties, I suggest that the principle underlying it may be communicated to the Delimitation Committee for its consideration.

With these remarks, though I appreciate the Bill, I cannot support it.

\*SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYA (Uluberia): Mr. Chairman, Sir I support the Bill because I feel that the right of voters should be equal in all constituencies. I would, however, urge that the voter's right and facility to exercise his vote should be fully ensured.

**श्री सूरज पाण्डेय (गाजीपुर) :** सभापति जी, जो बिल मधु लिमये जी सदन के सामने लाये हैं, यह सचमुच विचारणीय है, बहुत सारे चुनाव क्षेत्रों में वोटर्स से सम्पर्क स्थापित करना मुश्किल हो जाता है। इतने बड़े बड़े चुनाव क्षेत्र हैं, इतनी अधिक आबादी के लोग उस में शामिल हैं, ऐसे बहुत से भाग

हैं जहाँ रास्ता भी नहीं—मधु लिमये जी ने अपने ब्राब्स में उन का उल्लेख किया है, जिन को देखने से पता चलता है कि अलग अलग प्रान्तों के क्षेत्रों में कितना अन्तर है। डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन के सामने हम ने खुद ये सब बातें रखी थीं। पिछली दफा डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन ने कुछ कांस्टीचुएन्सीज को सुझाया है, लेकिन वे लोग भी इन सारी चीजों पर विचार नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि इस दफा जो आबादी बढ़ी उस हिसाब से चुनाव क्षेत्र ज्यादा बढ़ गये और ज्यादा आदमियों को उस में लाना पड़ा। जिस का नतीजा यह होता है कि लोक सभा के जो सदस्य हैं, पांच वर्षों तक उन चुनाव क्षेत्रों की जनता से उन का सम्पर्क नहीं हो पाता और न ही उन की रोजमर्रा की जो मुसीबतें हैं उन में दखल दे पाते हैं, इसी तरह से विधान सभा के सदस्यों का जीवित रूप से उन क्षेत्रों से सम्पर्क नहीं हो पाता है।

अभी एक माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे कि बहुत सारे ऐसे गांव हैं जिन की आबादी 10 हजार की है। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो 15-16 और 20 हजार की आबादी के गांव हैं और अगर पहाड़ी जिलों में जाइये तो एक घर दस मील की दूरी पर है तो दूसरा फिर 10 मील की दूरी पर है। नतीजा यह होता है कि पूरा क्षेत्र घूमना सम्भव नहीं हो पाता है।

इस लिये मैं समझता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी को इस बिल को स्वीकार करना चाहिये, इस तरह से चुनाव क्षेत्रों को बनाना चाहिये ताकि जीवित सम्बन्ध जनता और विधायकों का हो सके, उन की रोजाना की दिक्कतों में वे हिस्सा ले सकें।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि न्याय मंत्री जी इस मामले में विचार करेंगे। इस सम्बन्ध में कोई बिल ला कर इस को ठीक करने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये ताकि हम अपने देश के वोटर्स से सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर सकें।

बी बार० बी० बड़े (खारगोल) : यान-नीय सभापति महोदय, मधु लिमये जी यह जो डिलिमिटेशन का बिल लाये हैं मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ। इसका कारण यह है कि मध्य प्रदेश में फारेस्ट की बजह से 10-10 मील पर गांव बसे हैं और उसके वोटर्स कहीं पर 3 हजार कहीं पर 4 हजार और कहीं पर 5 हजार हैं। जिस समय मैं डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन में मेम्बर था तब हमने कहा था कि उनको साथ में ज्वाइन किया जाये लेकिन उसको माना नहीं गया। इसके अलावा जैसा कि यहाँ पर उदाहरण दिया गया कि एक जगह पर 1 लाख 70 हजार हैं तो दूसरी जगह पर 34 हजार ही वोटर्स हैं और मध्य प्रदेश में इससे भी ज्यादा डिफरेंस है जैसे रीवा में 1 लाख 60 हजार है तो पड़ोस में जो दूसरा पोलिंग बूथ है, विधान सभा का क्षेत्र उसमें 28 हजार वोटर्स हैं। तो इस प्रकार का डिफरेंस ठीक नहीं है यहाँ पर मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है वह कम से कम हमारे सामने लाया जाये तो हम बतायेगे कि किस प्रकार से ज्वाइन करना चाहिये। यह न करते हुए उनका जो दृष्टिकोण है, जो प्रस्ताव रखा है उसी को मानते हैं, किसी दूसरे की बात नहीं मानते। हमारे जो वोट डाले जाते हैं उनमें क्या होता है? हम केवल सजेशन दे सकते हैं, चेज नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनमें इलेक्शन कमिशनर के साथ में जो हमारे रहते हैं वर भी उनके साथ में हो जाते हैं और जो भी फर्क करने के लिए तैयार नहीं होते। जहाँ तक अभी महाराष्ट्र का उदाहरण दिया गया कि मुलद में 1 लाख 70 हजार और उसके साथ औरंगाबाद में 34 हजार ता इतना डिफरेंस क्यों है। मंत्री जी जानते हैं उनका डिफरेंस क्या होता है। इसलिए सेक्शन 110 में जो बताया गया है इतना डिफरेंस होना चाहिए वह उचित है। मैं इस बिल को सुपोर्ट करना हूँ और चाहता हूँ आपके नामने यह बात लाने के बाद आप कम से कम इलेक्शन कमीशन के सामने प्रस्ताव रखें और कहें कि उन्होंने जो प्रस्ताव रखे हैं उनको सामने लाया जाये और

उन पर विचार किया जाये। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

बी परिपूर्ण मन्त्र वेम्बूली (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : सभापति जी, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और इस सन्दर्भ में आपके द्वारा निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जैसा हमारे माननीय सदस्य सरजू पांडे जी ने अभी उल्लेख किया कि खाम तौर से उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों में, जहाँ आबादी बहुत बिखरी हुई होती है, उनके साथ न्याय नहीं होता है। जहाँ तक डिलिमिटेशन का सवाल है, उत्तर प्रदेश इतना बड़ा प्रदेश है, उसके पहाड़ी इलाकों में जहाँ पर बिखरी हुई आबादी है, दूर दूर पर छोटे-छोटे बसे हुए गांव हैं, उनको उसी प्रकार का प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है जिस प्रकार का प्रतिनिधित्व मैदानों में घनी आबादी वाले इलाका को दिया गया है। उसके अतिरिक्त एक और बिमबल है। एक ओर तो हिमाचल प्रदेश है कश्मीर है, नागालैण्ड है और मेघालय है और इस प्रकार के पहाड़ी इलाके हैं जोकि हिमालय के क्षेत्र में बसे हुए हैं। उन इलाकों में कम आबादी वाले क्षेत्रों को विधान सभा में प्रतिनिधित्व दिया गया है लेकिन जहाँ तक उत्तर प्रदेश में पहाड़ी इलाकों का सवाल है उनके साथ भेदभाव किया गया है। इसका परिणाम यह है कि एक ओर जनता अपनी शिकायतों को, अपनी दिक्कतों को अपने प्रतिनिधियों तक पहुँचाने में असमर्थ रहती है और दूसरी ओर प्रतिनिधियों के लिए यह तरीका असम्भव हो जाता है कि पाँच भाग में कम से कम एक भाग भा अपनी पूरी वांछिच्छाओं में धूम मके। मैं समझता हूँ डिलिमिटेशन, परिसीमन, उस प्रकार का होना चाहिए जिससे जनता की दिक्कतों को उनके प्रतिनिधि समझ सकें और जनता के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं वे जनता के बीच में जाकर उनके साथ अपना सम्पर्क स्थापित कर सकें।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं आपमें एक बात और करना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि उत्तर प्रदेश



के पहाड़ी इलाकों में पहले विधान सभा के लिए 21 स्थान थे किन्तु 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार आबादी कम हो जाने की वजह से उनका प्रतिनिधित्व 21 से घटाकर 19 कर दिया गया है।

इसका कारण यह नहीं है कि वहाँ पर फैमिली प्लानिंग का कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है बल्कि उन दिनों जब मर्दम-शुमरी होती है, लोग मैदानों में नौकरी के लिए चले जाते हैं जिससे वहाँ की जनसंख्या कम हो जाती है। इसका दुष्परिणाम यह है कि हमको जो प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए था वह नहीं मिला है। परिसीमन आयोग का मैं एक सहायक सदस्य रहा हूँ और उस समय हम सभी सदस्यों ने मिलकर परिसीमन आयोग के अध्यक्ष तथा प्रधान मंत्री जी से निवेदन किया था कि हमारे साथ यह अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिए तथा पहाड़ों की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों को कम से कम उतना प्रतिनिधित्व जरूर दिया जाना चाहिए जिस प्रकार वा प्रतिनिधित्व हिमाचल प्रदेश, कश्मीर, नागालैंड तथा दूसरे इलाकों में है।

इसी मन्दर्भ में मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात स्टेट में उस बात का खयाल रखा गया है कि जो घनी आबादी वाले इलाके हैं उनमें ज्यादा आबादी पर एक प्रतिनिधि चुना जाता है किन्तु वहाँ पर जो पहाड़ी क्षेत्र हैं, जहाँ पर दूर दूर बिखरे हुए गाँव हैं, जहाँ क्षेत्रफल ज्यादा बड़ा है वहाँ पर प्रतिनिधित्व कम आबादी पर दिया गया है। इसलिए मैं आशा करता हूँ न्याय मंत्री जी इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे तथा परिसीमन के निर्माण के समय, परिसीमन के गठन के समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जायेगा कि ऐसे क्षेत्र जहाँ बिखरी हुई आबादी है, जहाँ पर आवागमन के साधन नहीं हैं, जहाँ पर जनता का अपने प्रतिनिधियों से तथा प्रतिनिधियों का जनता से सीधा सम्पर्क बारम्बार नहीं होता है वहाँ पर प्रतिनिधित्व अधिक दिया जाये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) Mr Chairman, Sir, the Bill before the House seeks to amend the Delimitation Act of 1972. The Delimitation Act was enacted because of provisions in Article 81, 82 and Article 170 of the Constitution. I will read only the relevant parts. Article 81(2)(a) reads:

‘There shall be allotted to each State a number of seats in the House of the People in such manner that the ratio between that number and the population of the State is, so far as practicable, the same for all States’.

Additional provisions are contained in Article 170 of the Constitution. The Delimitation Act of 1972 reproduces the provisions. Section 4 of the Delimitation Act of 1972 says:

‘It shall be the duty of the Commission to read just on the basis of the latest census figures the allocation of seats in the House of the People to the several States, the total number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State and the division of each State into territorial constituencies for the purpose of elections to the House of the People and to the State Legislative Assembly’.

Section 9 reads thus:

‘The Commission shall in the manner herein provided then distribute the seats in the House of the People allocated to each State and the seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of each State to single member territorial constituencies and delimit them on the basis of the latest census figures, having regard to the provisions of the Constitution and the provisions of the Acts specified in Section 8 and also to the following provisions’.

What I read a little earlier was section 9. Section 8 reads as follows:

‘The Commission shall on the basis of the latest census figures and having regard to the provisions of articles 81,



[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

170, 330 and 332, and also, in relation to the State of Nagaland clause (2)(h) of article 371A and sub-section (1) of section 11 of the State of Nagaland Act, 1962, in relation to the Union Territories except Delhi, sections 3 and 39 of the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 and in relation to the Union territory of Delhi section 3 and sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966."

So, Sir, the Delimitation Act has reproduced the provisions of Art. 81 and 170. The Bill before the House seeks to add Sec. 9A. The proposed section 9A reads :

"Notwithstanding anything contained in section 9 of the Act, the Delimitation Commission shall, in order to give effect to the provisions of articles 81, 82 and 170 of the Constitution of India, delimit the territorial constituencies in such manner that :

"(a) for the House of the People, the difference in the number of voters in any two territorial constituencies of the States, mentioned in sub-clause (a) of clause (1) of article 81 of the Constitution shall not exceed, so far as practicable the ratio of 100 : 100.

The same is the case with other constituencies. The provision is 'Notwithstanding anything contained'. That would mean that even if necessary, the provisions contained in Section 9 and other sections shall have to be overlooked. An attempt should be made to reconcile two provisions and if it is not possible then the question would be whether this Bill would be valid.

During the course of discussion, two hon. Members of this House raised this point. Shri Salve raised a point of order while Shri Chintamani Panigrahi raised this question.

Sir, Article 81(2)(b) provides that each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, so far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The expression 'population' is defined as 'population as ascertained in the last preceding census of which the relevant figures had been published.'

Section 9 of the Delimitation Act, 1972, in effect, reproduces the provision of Article 81 and provides that the Commission shall distribute the seats of the House of the People to each State and the seats assigned to the Legislative Assembly of each State to a single member territorial constituency and delimit them on the basis of the latest figures having regard to the provisions of the Constitution and the provisions of acts specified in Section 8 and also the provisions in Section 9. So, in effect, the provisions of the proposed Section 9A of the Act reproduces art. 81

Therefore, I respectfully submit that these provisions of the Bill even if incorporated in the Act, would be against the provisions of Art. 81 and 82 and, therefore, it would be difficult to work them up.

I shall come to the practical difficulties

SHRI R V BADE It says that the number of voters in any two territorial constituencies in the Union Territories shall not exceed so far as practicable, the ratio of 100 : 100. For example in Rewa, Madhya Pradesh, the population is 1,50,000 whereas the adjoining constituency has got a population of about 30,000 or 50,000.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: If you will kindly give me the name of the two constituencies, I shall get the information and pass that on to the Commission with a view to seeing whether your information is correct or not. According to law, it cannot be so. If anybody has done anything wrong, that is so.

SHRI PARIPOORNANAND PAINULI: Sir, one of the constituencies in U.P. the plains district has got a population of 1,73,000 while in the hill areas whose terrain is much more difficult, the population of one constituency is 2,13,000 or 2,14,000. This is a fact.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Wherever I have said in reply to a question by Shri Bade applies to you also. I request you also to give me the name of the constituency. If it is that way, it is a mistake. Mistake is after all a mistake and it cannot be rectified by anybody sitting over here. So, if you give me the information, I shall pass that on to the Election Commission and I shall try to give you all the facts.

**SHRI R. V. BADE :** For example, Shri Limaye has given for one constituency in Maharashtra the figure of 1,27,000 and odd voters.

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** I am coming to it. Shri Madhu Limaye has given certain figures for a certain constituencies i.e., the voters' number when the constituencies were delimited. He gave the figure of 1,20,000 and odd. That is done on the basis of the population. I hope you would agree that to illustrate he referred to a constituency in Bombay. While speaking he said that this is one of the constituencies from which Sarvaswari Acharya Kriplani and Shri Krishna Menon contested their elections. There, the number of voters was 7 lakhs. That is absolutely correct. It is common knowledge that persons who go to the industrial area for work they go alone and they do not take their families. Therefore, the number of voters is bound to be large. You and I as well as Shri Limaye would agree that in a few places, even the ladies working in very small factories go to their place of work. Therefore, the number of voters is bound to be large. In another place there are sometimes migrations. So the number is bound to be less from the place the migrations take place and it is bound to be more at the place where those people go for employment. If the hon. Members feel that it should be on the basis of number of voters then, according to me, the only remedy available is to get the relevant provisions of the Constitution amended.

Shri Madhu Limaye referred to Articles 326, 81 and 14 and said that these rights should not be infringed. This law is in conformity with Article 326 and there is no infringement of the provisions of the Constitution. Shri Madhu Limaye also referred to the American system and quoted two cases. There is difference in our Constitution and the U.S. Constitution but there also the basis is population. Even from the quotations read by Shri Madhu Limaye it will be found that the scheme is on the basis of population for determining the area of the constituency.

During the course of the debate, Shri Dasaratha Deb suggested there should be two systems for de-limiting the constituency

limits—one for the plains and the other for the hills. I appreciate the problems of the people living in hilly areas—

क्षेत्र ऐसा होना चाहिये जिस में कि जन-प्रतिनिधि का अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों से जीवित सम्बन्ध हो सके।

This is absolutely correct. But how to do it. If we want to do that then the Constitution should be amended and it should be specifically provided as has been done under Article 317A for Nagaland and other areas as enumerated under Section 8 of the Delimitation Act. Shri Painuli referred to Himalaya areas of U.P. I would request him to refer to the constitutional provisions. In these cases unless a specific provision is made no area of a State can be excluded and the limits of all the areas of a State have to be fixed in proportion to the population. I am suffering from this ailment. My constituency is 8,000 square miles and I know how difficult it is but we have to put up with that. There is one thing that I have not been able to follow when he says that the proportion as between one constituency and another shall be 100 : 110. Suppose there are ten constituencies, and in one pair, the proportion is kept at 100 : 110, then in between the second and the third, will that 110 become 121 and so on . . .

**SHRI MADHU LIMAYE (Banka) :** Any two Maximum and minimum

**SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY :** That is what I am saying. He says that between any two, that will be the basis. My question is this. Suppose there are ten constituencies and in X it is 100 and in Y it is 110. In Z, if Y is to be taken as the basis, it can be 121, and then in the next one, it can be 144. So, which will be the standard? That is also a point which my hon. friend Shri Limaye may consider. In view of the constitutional difficulties that I have pointed out I most respectfully submit that it is not possible for me to accept this Bill and I would request Shri Limaye to withdraw it, and in case he does not agree to withdraw it, I would oppose it.

श्री मधु लिमये : सभापति महोदय, इस बहस के सुनने के बाद, जो दो तीन प्रश्न सामने आए हैं, मंत्री महोदय को उन प्रश्नों की गहराई में जाना चाहिए। न० 1 बात उन्होंने यह कही है कि सविधान का जो आधार है लोक सभ्या का, जन सभ्या का है और इस विधेयक में मतदाताओं का आधार लिया गया है। इन दोनों में टकराव उत्पन्न हो जाएगा, तो क्या होगा, यह उनका सवाल है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ पर कानून की धाराएँ सविधान की धाराओं से टकराती हैं, तो यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है कि सविधान की धाराओं के तहत ही हम का चलना होगा, लेकिन जहाँ सविधान की धाराओं में और इस विधेयक में टकराव नहीं है, तो इस विधेयक के मुद्दाओं को लागू करने में क्या तकलीफ है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि संक्शन 9 जो है, वह सविधान की भाषा के ऊपर ही आधारित है। अगर वे संक्शन 9 को देखेंगे तो उनको यह पता लगेगा कि उस में केवल सविधान की शब्दावली नहीं है बल्कि उस में दूसरी बातें भी जोड़ी गई हैं।

"All constituencies shall as far as practicable be geographically compact areas"

फिर उन्होंने कहा है

"Regard shall be had to physical features, existing boundaries of administrative units facilities of communications and public convenience"

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY  
Maintaining the population ratio

श्री मधु लिमये : और बहुत सारी बातें उन्होंने कही हैं।

"Section 9 merely reproduces the language of the Constitution"

पापुलेशन की बात तो मैंने मानी, लेकिन संक्शन 9 में जो सविधान में बातें नहीं हैं, उन को भी जोड़ा गया है।

जहाँ तक कास्टीट्यूशन की परिभाषा का सवाल है, उस को कानून के द्वारा बदलने का

हम को अधिकार नहीं है लेकिन बाकी सारी जो बातें आप ने कही हैं, उनके चलते डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन को बहुत सारे अधिकार मिल जाते हैं।

अभी मैं आप के सामने दो तीन उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। जैसे उत्तर प्रदेश का ही मामला लीजिए। मैं बीरपुर क्षेत्र, जो कि मैदानी क्षेत्र है, उस की बात कर रहा हूँ। बीरपुर क्षेत्र की जन-संख्या 2 लाख 17 हजार है और मिर्जापुर क्षेत्र की जन संख्या 1 लाख 97 हजार है। इस तरह से इस मैदानी क्षेत्र में लगभग 10 हजार का फर्क रखने की क्या जरूरत है। इसी तरह से मधुपुर की जन संख्या 2 लाख 17 हजार है और काठी की जन संख्या 1 लाख 97 हजार, यानी करीब 24 हजार का फर्क है।

उसी तरह से यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है कि जन संख्या समान होने लगे भी मतदाताओं की संख्या में इतना फर्क क्यों है अभी इन्होंने यह स्पष्टीकरण दिया कि उत्तर बम्बई में मतदाताओं की संख्या इसलिए ज्यादा है कि लोग अपने परिवारों के समेत नहीं आते। यह तो अगर आप ग्रामीण इलाकों से उत्तर बम्बई की तुलना में करें, तो मैं मान सकता हूँ लेकिन बम्बई शहर में दो भागों में फर्क क्या है। वहाँ के पांच क्षेत्रों में तो इतना अन्तर नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : बम्बई में जो मजदूर आते हैं वह बम्बई के साथ लगे हुए एरिया से आते हैं। अगर आप बदरा में जाएँ, तो वहाँ मजदूरों की संख्या वह नहीं है जो कि परेल और दादरा एरिया में है। इसलिए वहाँ मतदाताओं की संख्या अनिश्चित बदरा और परेल में ज्यादा होगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : यह तो उल्टी बात आप कह रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इन बातों का आप अध्ययन कीजिए और केवल तकनीकी मुद्दों के आधार पर आप को ठुकराना नहीं

चाहिए। मैं वहीं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो तीन मुद्दे सामने आए हैं जिन में से एक जनसंख्या में 20 हजार और 24 हजार का अंतर क्यों होना चाहिए, यह है, इन के बारे में आप अध्ययन कीजिए। मैंने तो भी अभी चार क्षेत्रों के बारे में आकड़े मंगाए हैं। आप पूरे स्टेट का अध्ययन करें। गजराज का अध्ययन करने पर भी आप को पता चलेगा कि जनसंख्या में भी बहुत ज्यादा फर्क है क्योंकि जब स्वयं संविधान की धारा में यह कहा गया है। आप धारा 81 (2) (बी) देखिये।

81(2)(b) "each State shall be divided into territorial constituencies in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, so far as practicable, the same throughout the State"

तो इस बात के ऊपर आप विचार करिये और डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन को निर्देश दीजिए कि दो क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या में इतना तफरक क्यों है और दूसरी बात यह है कि जब दो क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या एक जैसी है, तो मतदाताओं की संख्या में इतना फर्क क्यों है, इसका भी अध्ययन करना चाहिए। मुझे कभी कभी ऐसा लगता है कि जो मतदाताओं की सूचियां बनाने का काम है, उस में कुछ गड़बड़ होती है।

अभी पहाड़ की बात आप ने बनी। काशी पुर क्षेत्र की जनसंख्या 2 लाख तीन सौ है, लेकिन वहाँ पर मतदाना सिर्फ 96 हजार है। यह मानी हुई बात है कि पहाड़ कि इलाके के लोग रोजी के लिए दूसरे इलाकों में जाते हैं लेकिन क्या ब्राम्हन में मतदाताओं की संख्या इतनी कम है या हजारों हजार मतदानाओं की सूची में समाविष्ट नहीं किया गया है।

अब मैदानी इलाके की बात ले लीजिये। काठा के बारे में मैंने कहा और सद्वपुर के बारे में कहा कि जनसंख्या में जितना फर्क है, उससे मतदाताओं की संख्या में ज्यादा

फर्क मालूम पड़ता है। तो इस बात का अध्ययन करने की जरूरत है कि मतदाताओं की सूचियां में उन को बताते सच क्या हजारों-हजारों लोगों को छूट दिया जाता है और उन की सूचियों में समाविष्ट नहीं किया जाता है।

तीसरा मुद्दा चर्चा के दौरान मैं यह आया और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके ऊपर भी हम लोगों को सोचना चाहिए और अगर संविधान में परिवर्तन की जरूरत है, तो करना चाहिए। जैसे पहाड़ी इलाकों का मामला है। यह बात सही है कि पहाड़ी इलाकों में जनसंख्या इतनी ज्यादा नहीं है जितनी कि मैदानी इलाकों में है या शहरों में है। तो क्या संविधान में कुछ परिवर्तन करके यह जो समान जनसंख्या का आधार है, क्या पहाड़ी इलाकों के लिए हम उसमें कोई परिवर्तन कर सकते हैं क्योंकि पहाड़ी इलाकों में चुनाव लड़ना लोगों के लिये बड़ा मुश्किल होता है।

तो इन तीनों बातों के ऊपर क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का आश्वासन देंगे कि वे अपने विभाग द्वारा इनकी जांच करने का प्रयास करेंगे और यदि डिलिमिटेशन कमीशन को कोई निर्देश देने की आवश्यकता है तो वह कैसे किया जायगा, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है लेकिन इतना ही कह सकता हूँ कि संविधान की यह धारा है और दो क्षेत्रों की जनसंख्या में इतना फर्क नहीं पड़ना चाहिए।

उसी तरह से जो आपकी मशीनरी मतदाताओं की भरती करने की, उसमें अगर खामिया हैं, तो उन लोगों को भी सूचना देनी चाहिए कि इन खामियों को दूर किया जाये और किसी भी नाम की छाना न जाए। मतदाताओं की सूचियों को अधिक से अधिक परिपूर्ण बनाने की कोशिश की जाएगी, इस तरह का आश्वासन मंत्री महोदय का देना चाहिए।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

जहां तक पहाड़ी इलाकों का सवाल है, मैं मानता हूँ कि इस में सविधान में परिवर्तन किये बिना यह नहीं होगा। तो क्या इस परिवर्तन के बारे में भी मंत्री महोदय सोचेंगे। और वे इस तरह का आवासन हैं कि इन तीनों मुद्दों पर गहराई में जाकर अध्ययन करने के लिये कोई स्टाडी ग्रुप बगैरह कायम करेंगे, तो मैं इस विधेयक के ऊपर वोट करवाने की कोई जरूरत नहीं समझता और मैं इसे वापस लेने की लिए तैयार हो जाऊंगा बशर्ते कि इन मुद्दों पर अध्ययन कराने का वे आवासन दें।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : यह जो मतदाताओं की सख्या और जनसख्या के भेद की बात आपने बताई और जैसा कि पैन्थली जी ने भी गुजरात का जिक्र किया उसकी जानकारी मैं निश्चित करूंगा और जो वास्तविक परिस्थिति होगी उससे आप को अवगत करा दूंगा।

श्री मधु लिमये : और मतदाता सूची वाली बात।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : जहां तक मतदाता सूचियों का सम्बन्ध है वे ता रेप्रेजेन्टेशन आफ पीपल्स एक्ट के अनुसार बनती हैं और स्टेट्स उनको बनाती हैं और इसके बारे में जो आपके सामने विल है उसमें व्यवस्था की गई थी कि पहली जनवरी क्वालीफाइंग डेट थी।

उस वक्त अगर कोई रह गया तो बाद में चिल्लाता रहे कोई सुनता नहीं था। अब चार क्वालीफाइंग डेट्स कर दी गई हैं हर तीन महीने पर। यह नियम कर दिया गया है। ज्वाइंट सलैक्ट कमेटी ने सिफारिश की

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : फिर भी बड़ी घाघली होती है।

श्री मधु लिमये : मतदाताओं की सूची तैयार करने की जिम्मेदारी जिन की है क्या उनको यह निर्देश दिए जायेंगे कि वे

इस तरह का प्रयास करें कि किसी का नाम छुटे ही नहीं।

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : निर्देश तो रहते हैं। लेकिन इसके बाद भी आप और हमको शिकायत रहती है। हमारा यह प्रयास होगा कि मतदाता सूचियां ऐसी हों कि शिकायतें कम से कम हों और मतदाता सूचियां पूरी व सही बनें। इसका प्रयास अवश्य किया जाएगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जानबूझ कर काट दिये जाते हैं।

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा है दोनों की जांच करेंगे। पहाड़ों के बारे में भी सोचें। यह जरूर है कि उसके बारे में सविधान में संशोधन करना होगा।

I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Delimitation (Amendment) Bill

MR CHAIRMAN The question is

'That leave be granted to Shri Madhu Limaye to withdraw the Delimitation (Amendment) Bill'

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE I withdraw the Bill

16 42 hrs

MINES (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Amendment of sections 12, 64, etc.)

SHRI S C SAMANTA (Tamiluk)

I beg to move

'That the Bill further to amend the Mines Act 1952, be taken into consideration.'

The Mines Act was passed by this House in 1952. After that one amendment was passed and now there are two amending Bills before the House. One is the Report of the Select Committee on the Mines Bill and mine is another. On 17th November, 1972 I introduced this Bill. In the same year the Government had introduced before November a Bill and that was referred to the Select Committee. That Select Committee reported in 1973 and it has

not yet been taken into consideration by the House. In the mean time my amended Bill has been ballotted and got the preference.

Why did the Government introduce the Mines Act in 1952? Till now seven big disasters have happened in the collieries Newton Chickli, Amlabad, Burradhemu, Chinakuri Dhor, Central Bhowra, Jitpur. I happened to be an assessor to the Enquiry Committee of the Chinakuri colliery accident and the Bardemu colliery accident. I have some experience about the Mines Act and the Rules and Regulations. I found some defects and I have come before the House for the removal of those defects which I have found. It is true that the Joint Committee appointed by this House has already submitted its report. The Report is already here. I have one complaint to make to the Government. There was an un-official amendment Bill before the House. When the Government referred the amendment Bill to a select body, why did they not take up my Bill also for consideration? Can I not claim such a simple thing? This was not considered. If it had been considered, I would not have come before the House to place the points, that I have made often. This has not been done. My intention is this.

Under Section 12 of the Act Mining Boards and Mining Committees are formed. But, neither under the Act, nor under the Rules and Regulations has it been mentioned, how often these bodies will meet. So, to remove this deficiency I have proposed that the Mining Boards and Mining Committees should meet twice a year. It is more necessary at the present moment, than ever before. As you know, Sir, we have nationalised the coal mines. The burden of work on the Government has increased. So, they have to sit longer. My desire is this. I am thinking aloud whether Government will come forward with a fresh Bill, under which, the nationalisation question can be considered.

Then, I have suggested amendments to Sections 64, 66, 67, 70, 72C and 73. According to the penal provisions of Section 64, if falsification of records etc. are noticed, a person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which

may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both. Here, I have proposed that at least, the minimum period of imprisonment should be one month and minimum fine should be Rs. 300. Sir, I have found that these penal provisions are not adhered to and in most cases, the Courts have given lesser punishment. Section 66 deals with the omission to furnish plans etc. and provides a penalty for it. I have sought to amend the penalty clause.

The time has come when we should consider this business of nationalisation. I do not know what we have thought about the nationalisation of coal mines. We have read, "Water, water everywhere, but not a drop of drink." Such a thing has happened with the nationalisation of coal mines etc. In the market, the present price of coal is not Rs. 5 or 6 or 10 but Rs. 40 per maund. When we have nationalised it, we must take up the responsibility of removing the obstacles that come in. Why should people buy coal at Rs. 40 per maund? So, I was hinting that this Mines Act should be overhauled and further amendments should be brought. If the minister gives me an assurance that these things will be considered by the Government appropriately, then I will not press on the passing of this Bill just now. Because of nationalisation, I would wait and see the fate of the report of the Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Motion moved

"That the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952 be taken into consideration."

\*SHRI S P BHATTACHARYYA (Uluberia). Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Samanta has brought forward this Bill which is based on his practical experience and I wholeheartedly support it. He has very rightly said that the price of coal is exorbitantly high in the market, sometimes as high as Rs. 40 a maund and people are genuinely agitated about it.

Sir, after nationalisation it is the imperative responsibility of the Government not only to produce coal in sufficient quantity but also to arrange for its proper transportation and paper distribution. Coal must be available to the people in ade-

\*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

[Shri S P Bhattacharyya]

quate quantity and at a reasonable price. The impression must not go round that the price of every commodity goes up after nationalisation. The Prime Minister stated only the other day that the production of coal has gone up considerably. But it is common knowledge that people are facing a severe shortage of coal. It is indeed a paradox. The Government should try to find out where is the bottleneck.

Quick transportation of coal must be arranged so that people may get coal at a reasonable and fixed price when they need it. The rationing situation of coal is very critical, I regret to say. Yet coal should be distributed through ration cards and the Government should endeavour to constantly improve the distribution system. When the production of coal has gone up surely the cost of production has not increased. Then why is coal being sold in the market at such a high price? Surely there is lot of corruption in intermediate level. This must be eliminated. It is the responsibility of the Government to fix the price of coal in relation to its cost of production and to ensure that it is available to the people at that fixed price. The Government's responsibility does not end with the lifting of the coal from the pits. They are also responsible for its transport and proper distribution. The Minister must assure the consumers that coal will be available to them at a reasonable fixed price.

Lastly Sir, I will urge upon the hon. Minister to see that all the workers and employees of the coal mines and the coal trade are absorbed in the new set up if they are found suitable. Those workers who were retrenched by the collieries earlier may also be re-employed. They must not be made to suffer. I once again extend my support to this Bill and with that Sir I conclude my speech.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय मुनेता:-**  
सभापति महोदय, श्री सामान्त ने जो बिल पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ और आशा करता हूँ कि सरकार इस को स्वीकार कर लेगी। परन्तु मुझे सन्देह है कि मंत्री महोदय

इस को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे। उनकी मुस्कराहट से ऐसा लगता है कि वह कुछ आश्वासन देना चाहेंगे।

इस बिल में कहा गया है कि बोर्ड की साल में कम से कम दो बैठकें हों। यह एक उचित सुझाव है। कोयला खानों में बहुत अधिक समस्याएँ और झगड़े हैं। मैनेजमेंट के द्वारा जान-बूझ कर समस्याएँ पैदा की जाती हैं। कोई अनियमितता सिद्ध होने पर जो दंड रखा गया है, वह बहुत ही कम है। इस में आर्थिक दंड के बारे में जो बात कही गई है, उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ लेकिन साथ ही उन्हें जेल का भी दंड मिलना चाहिए। इस का कारण यह है कि मालिकों के पास पैसा पर्याप्त होता है और वे जुर्माना दे कर मुक्त हो जाते हैं। किन्तु जब उन्हें जेल की सजा का भय होगा तो नाना प्रकार की गडबडीयों में कमी हो जायेगी।

कोयला खाना का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के पीछे सरकार का उद्देश्य बहुत अच्छा था। उस का खयाल था कि ऐसा करने से शायद इस देश की गरीब जनता को बहुत सस्ते दामों पर कोयला मिल सकेगा। मैं बनाना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीयकरण से एक दिन पहले तक कोयला 6 रुपये का 40 किला मिलता था। लेकिन कोयला खाना के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद, जिस को सरकार सब समस्याओं की राम बाण देवा समझती है, कोयला 40 रुपये का 40 किला मिलता है, और वह भी पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं मिलता है।

17.00 hrs.

राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद सरकार ने बहुत अधिक छटनी प्रारम्भ कर दी है। लेकिन मजदूरों को उन का पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों में ऐसी घटनाएँ हो रही हैं। उन लोगों का पैसा बाकी है आप देते नहीं हैं। उन्हें आन्दोलन करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता है। कोयले का डेर हो रहा है

लेकिन कोयला कम है, कोयले का उत्पादन कम है कोयला मिलता नहीं है, यह कह कर तमाम देश में अधिक से अधिक रेलगाड़ियाँ आप बन्द करने जा रहे हैं और बहुत सी पहले से ही बन्द हैं। परन्तु इस प्रकार का जनता को धोखा देना, यह अधिक दिन चलने वाला नहीं है। आप ने बोर्ड बनाया, उस बोर्ड का उपयोग क्या है? उस की बैठके नहीं होती। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि हर खान की एक समिति बनाए। उस समिति में सरकार के प्रतिनिधि हो, मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि हों और मालिकों के प्रतिनिधि हों। लेकिन मजदूरों के प्रतिनिधि को रखते समय उस बात को न भूलें कि केवल जिस यूनियन का मान्यता बहा पर है उसी का प्रतिनिधित्व न मिले वरन् जिस यूनियन का रजिस्ट्रेशन है उस को भी प्रतिनिधित्व भिन्ना चाहिए जिसमें सभी लोग समझा पर विचार कर सकें।

कोयला खाना के अन्दर आठ दिन झगड़े होत हैं और जिनकी गोलियाँ कोयला खाना में चलती हैं उनकी शायद आर वही नहीं चलती। इस उद्योग में ज्यादा गोलियाँ चलती हैं। कारण क्या है? उनके अन्दर असन्तोष है। वेबर बहुत बड़ी सभ्यता में बहा पर है और आप की मर्जी पर है। जो आप की मर्जी होनी है वह आप करते हैं। पहले मानिक करने थे और जब आप ने अपने हाथ में खाने ले ली तो आप करते हैं। मर्जी हुई खाने बन्द कर दी, मर्जी हुई चालू कर दी। आप की आवश्यकता है तो आप चालू कर देते हैं और आप की आवश्यकता नहीं है तो बन्द कर देते हैं। मजदूरों की हालत दिन पर दिन बहुत ही खराब होनी जा रही है। इसी बात पर वे प्रदर्शन करने हैं हड़ताल करते हैं, धरना देते हैं। पैसा आर नाश्ता मांगने आते हैं और आप उन्हें गोलियाँ देते हैं।

इस बिल के अन्दर ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है जो सरकार को आपत्तिजनक हो। इसी के साथ-साथ कोयला खानों के अन्दर और

खनिज क्षेत्रों के अन्दर शांति हो, अधिक से अधिक लोगों को रोजगार मिले इस दृष्टि से भी इस को देखना चाहिए। इस समय देश के अन्दर मेरी अपनी जानकारी के अनुसार लगभग 15 खानें बन्द पड़ी हैं कोयले की और इसके अलावा पत्थर निकालने वाली और दूसरे पदार्थ निकालने वाली जो दस म्यारह खानें हैं वह भी बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं। पत्थर की खानें बहुत सी बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं कुछ लोग लीज पर लेते हैं जब तक उन का मतलब रहता है तब तक चलाने हैं और जब उन का स्वार्थ हल हो जाता है तो बन्द कर देते हैं। वहाँ काम करने वाले मजदूर बेकार हो जाते हैं। आप इस का मर्म समझाए कि देश के अन्दर रिम-रिम प्रकार की कितनी खानें बन्द पड़ी हैं और कितने लोग बेकार हैं। जो खानें बन्द हैं उन्हें चालू करवाइए। आज देश के अन्दर उन सभी पदार्थों की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है चाहे अभ्रक हो चाहे पत्थर हो चाहे वाई गैसों चीजें हों जिस में दवाइयाँ और कैमिकल बनते हैं या और कई चीजें बनती हैं उन सभी चीजों की देश की आवश्यकता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस क्षेत्र के अन्दर जा खानें बन्द हैं उन्हें चालू करवा कर उन का उपयोग ठीक प्रकार में करना चाहिए।

खाना में जो मान नियत है उस 11 पैसे पर्याप्त मात्रा में मालिक लत हैं लेकिन मजदूरों बहुत कम देते हैं। वह अधिक मनाफा कमाते हैं। उन के अधिक मनाफा कमान के उपर ब्रेक लगाना चाहिए और मजदूरों को खान के अन्दर घुस कर अपना खून पसीना एक कर के कोई चीज निकालते हैं उन्हें उस की उचित मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए। लेकिन आज उन्हें बहुत कम पैसा मिलता है। बहुत सी जगह तो उन्हें डेली वेजेंज पर रखा जाता है। एक रुपया, ढेढ़ रुपया या ढाई रुपया रोज देते हैं और मरने के बाद उन्हें कुछ नहीं मिलता। ऐसी बहुत सी पुरानी खानें आज देश में बन्द रही हैं। कोयला खानों में इतना अधिक काम



[श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय]

उन से लिया जाता है कि बेचारा सुबह 4 बजे उठ कर खान में घुसता है, सुबह घर से निकलता है तो बच्चे सोये हुए होते हैं। शाम को जाता है तो बच्चे सोते मिलते हैं। बच्चे उस की शकल नहीं देख पाते। उस की पत्नी उस की शकल देखती है तो पहचान नहीं पाती है। उस की आवाज से पहचानती है। इतना काला वह होता है। कोयले की खान में काम करने वाले आदमी का इतना रूप बदल जाता है कि उस की पत्नी उस को पहचान नहीं पाती, उस की आवाज से पहचानती है। तो उस के काम करने का समय कम हो और उसे ठीक पैसा मिले। कई बार जब खान में काम करने करते मजदूर मर जाता है तो कुछ परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी होती हैं कि जिन में उस के परिवार के किसी व्यक्ति का बड़ा काम देना चाहिए। यह मेरा सुझाव और मेरी मांग है कि उन्हें वहाँ काम मिले ताकि घर के लोगों की जीविका चल सके। आज ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं है।

चिमरी खान मध्य प्रदेश में है। वहाँ तीन, बार गोलियाँ चली। उनकी जाच भी हुई लेकिन रिपोर्ट अभी तक नहीं आई। ऐसे अनेक स्थानों पर न्यायिक जाच बैठी है लेकिन रिपोर्ट नहीं आई। उनको मगाना कर मदन का भी अवगणन आप करायें। गोलिकाइों में जो मजदूर मारे जाते हैं उनको न कोई मुआवजा मिलता है और न कोई दूमरी मदद। उल्टे वर्कर्स पर केस चलाए जाते हैं। लेकिन जिन ने गोली चलाने का आदेश दिया और जिन ने चलाई उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्रवाई नहीं होती।

मैंने कुछ बातें आप के सामने रखी जो बहुत ही आवश्यक हैं। यह बिल मंत्री जी अगर लाते तो बड़ी खुशी की बात होती क्योंकि बर्मा जी मजदूरों के बड़े हितैषी हैं और बहुत ही चिन्तन करने वाले महापुरुष हैं। मेरे मुँहों पर विचार कर के सारे तथ्य लेकर वह सदन के सामने आए और लोगों को अधिक से अधिक राहत कोयला खानों में दी जाए।

वहाँ लोगों के खाने की व्यवस्था ठीक नहीं है। कैदियों के समान जैसे उनका भोजन बनता है ऐसे ही भोजन बना कर उन में बाँटा जाता है और वह खाना इतना कड़म होता है कि आप और हम लोग उसे खा भी नहीं सकते। मैंने हिम्मत करके खाया है और देखा है कि कितना गन्दा सामान वहाँ इस्तेमाल करते हैं। एक एक खोली के अन्दर जिस में दस आदमियों के रहने की जगह है चालीस चालीस आदमियों को भेड़ बकरियों की तरह भरा जाता है। उनमें ठीक से रहने की व्यवस्था की जाए। उनके स्वास्थ्य और इलाज की भी ठीक व्यवस्था हो। जो बाहर रहने वाले लोग हैं उन्हें ठीक राशन नहीं दिया जाता। उनके राशन की व्यवस्था ठीक हो। इन मुद्दों पर आप विचार करें और जवाब देते समय इन बातों के ऊपर प्रकाश डालें।

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrala) Mr Chairman, Sir, the present Bill seeks to achieve two main objectives, one is provisions have been proposed prescribing the minimum sentence, and the other is, opportunity has been taken to provide that the Mining Boards will meet at least twice a year.

While moving the Bill my hon friend, Shri Samanta has pointed out that the Mines (Amendment) Bill is under the examination of the Joint Committee. So, Government should consider the points which he has mentioned in his Bill. He has said that, if he gets an assurance from the Government, he has no objection to withdraw his Bill. The Mines (Amendment) Bill has been under the examination of the Joint Committee since one year or more.

SHRI S C SAMANTA The report has been submitted to the House.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI If the report had been submitted to the House by the Committee already, then, I would request the hon Minister to look into those points which the present Bill seeks to achieve. Therefore, I support the Bill and further there are various difficulties and hazardous conditions under which the colliery workers and labourers inside the coalmines or

other mines are working and it is my request that Government should be liberal to these things and they should look after the grievances of these people and of their welfare. Due to difficult and hazardous conditions these people working inside the coalmines may meet with their death. I request that Government should consider these points.

With these words I support the Bill.

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA)** Mr Chairman, Sir, I have listened to the speeches to the hon Members very attentively. I would like to reply to some of the points raised by the hon Members before I take up the Bill of Shri Samanta ji.

Sir, in their speeches, Shri Bhattacharya ji and Shri Kachwai ji have laid emphasis—and also Shri Samantaji, to a certain extent—to the effect that coal is not available in the market and if at all it is available it is available at very high prices. We share the concern of the hon. Member. I had been to Parasia which is a coalmine area in Madhya Pradesh. I have myself seen that the coal is accumulating at the coal pit-heads and, because of certain difficulties in the way of transportation, the coal is not being lifted properly and that is why people are put to trouble. And so far as price is concerned, the price is increased, because those who bring it from there charge high price and wherever the Government comes to know of it we certainly try to suppress this idea of taking advantage of the non-availability of coal and selling it at higher prices. Then, Sir, Shri Kachwai raised a point. I wish he had been here to hear my reply to his question. He has said one thing about Gorakhpuri labour, saying they are put in concentration camps, they are given unhygienic, and unwholesome food. It is not so. These are all of those days when the mines were not nationalised. There was the C.R.O., that is coal field Recruiting Organisation, owned by the mineowners and they used to exploit the Gorakhpuri labour. But since the coalmines have been nationalised, they have become permanent employees of the coalmines and this CRO itself has disappeared from the scene. So, these coalminers are paid very good salaries

which are in keeping with the salaries of other workers, working elsewhere.

And, Sir, the relation between management and labour is very nice. I had been there; I had seen myself; I had attended the meeting of the workers. Therefore, to say that they are still being exploited, they are not paid properly, etc is not correct.

And, Sir, I would like to come to the Bill of the hon Member. There are some things which the hon. Member said although I think he does not know of them. In the first section he has laid down that the Bill should be extended to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Perhaps he does not know that this Act itself has been extended to Jammu and Kashmir with effect from the 15th of August, 1968. Therefore, to say that it should be extended to Jammu and Kashmir will not be a right thing. I have said this so as to enlighten the hon. Members.

Clause 2 of the Bill refers to the procedural matters concerning the Mining Boards set up under section 12 of the Mines Act, 1952. Here, through this Bill, the Hon. Member wants that—

- (a) the Mining Board shall meet at least twice a year;
- (b) the Chairman or, in his absence, any person chosen by the said persons shall preside at a meeting of the Board,
- (c) all questions at a meeting of the Board shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the persons present and voting, and
- (d) the quorum to constitute a meeting of the Board shall be, one-third of the total number of the said persons.

As far as methods referred to by the hon Member are concerned namely at (b), (c) and (d), these have been covered already by the provisions made in the Mines Rules, 1955 framed under the Act, namely, rules 13, 15(2) and 14.

[Shri Bal Govind Verma]

As regards (a), rule 10 of Mines Rules provides that the matters referred to the Mining Board shall either be considered at its meeting or they will be circulated to the Members as the Chairman directs, and if any one or more members requested that the matter be considered at the Board they are also considered as per directions of the Chairman in the meeting. There is no bar that the meeting will not be held. Meetings are taking place.

One thing I must tell you, Matters which are generally referred to the Board are those which fall under Section 59(4) and 81 of the Mines Act and under regulation 204 of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 and regulation 195 of the Metalliferous Mines Regulations, 1961. There will be few occasions when such matters are referred to the Board for the decision. Hardly one or two questions come before the Board. Sometimes not a single item is put forward for the consideration of the Board. If only minor matters are there they can be decided by circulation of papers to the members and their opinions known.

Therefore it would not be desirable or worthwhile to call the meeting of the Board with a view merely to increasing the burden on the exchequer. It is not necessary that the meeting of the Board should be called twice a year. If the agenda is there no doubt the meeting of the Board will be called. For minor matters, if they come up, they can be circulated for opinion as already stated by me. It is not necessary that the Board may meet at least twice a year.

Besides, Sir, the Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1972 was introduced by the Labour Minister in Lok Sabha on 22nd May, 1972 and it was referred to a Joint Select Committee, wherein there was a provision for a single Mining Board consisting of 17 Members for the whole country in place of existing 9 Mining Boards for different districts. The Joint Select Committee has submitted its report, with a provision for setting up of two Mining Boards, one for the coal mines and the other for all mines other than coal mines. Besides, the Bill, as reported by the Joint Committee, provides for a total membership of 19 for each Mining Board as against 17 as originally proposed in the Bill...

So, Sir, in the circumstances there is no need for amendment of Section 12 as proposed in the Bill. Under clauses 3 to 8, there is a provision for the minimum penalty that may be imposed for contravention of the statutory provisions which are punishable under sections 64, 66, 67, 70, 72C and 73 of the Act. These sections deal with offences such as falsification of records etc., omission to make or furnish plans, returns etc. required under the Act, contravention of provisions regarding employment of labour, failure to give notice of accidents, contravention of laws resulting in loss of life or injury, and contravention of provisions for which no specific penalty has been provided under the Act.

Sir, in the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill, the hon. Member has indicated that penal provisions in the Act have not served the desired purpose, as the courts have generally taken a lenient view of the offences, and that minimum sentence should, therefore, be prescribed. I may tell the hon. House that the penalty laid down under the Act has been enhanced by the Amendment Act of 1959 which was brought into force on the 16th January, 1960. The question of fixing the quantum of penalty for serious type of offences under the Act was considered in a tripartite forum and suitable provisions in this regard had already been included in the Bill, referred to by me earlier, *vide* clauses 28 and 29. The Joint Committee on the Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1972, in para 29 of its report had expressed the view that it would not be desirable to give discretionary powers to the courts for awarding minimum punishment and the punishment for contravention of the orders issued under section 22A of the Act should be deterrent.

The Joint Committee had reported revised clauses accordingly *vide* clauses 29 and 30 of the Bill as reported by that Committee. Therefore, Sir, clauses 3 to 8 of the Bill tabled by the hon. Member have lost their significance. The Government has already introduced a Bill which *inter alia* includes provisions for imposing minimum fines in the case of serious offences under the Act, as already agreed to by a tripartite Committee and also of the fact

that the Bill referred to above has been considered in detail by the Joint Committee.

Sir, as the hon. Member knows, the Joint Committee consisting of members of this august House and also from the Rajya Sabha, had visited various mines and studied the situations on the spots, and heard oral evidence. They have thoroughly examined the Bill and submitted their report on 30-8-1973. Every endeavour is being made to proceed with the Bill as early as possible.

Sir, with these considerations in view, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill. The hon. Member, if he so likes, may raise these issues when the Mines (Amendment) Bill, 1972, as reported by the Joint Committee, is taken up for consideration. Therefore, I request the hon. Member to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I would like to know whether there will be any appreciable change in the Act after the nationalisation of the Mines. The hon. Minister has explained and as the Select Committee Report is before the House I do not desire to press for the Bill. I would like to have the permission of the House to withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to Shri S. C. Samanta to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Mines Act, 1952".

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I withdraw the Bill.

17.26 hrs.

**COIR INDUSTRY (AMENDMENT) BILL  
(AMENDMENT OF SECTIONS 10, 20  
etc.) by SHRI S. C. SAMANTA**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The next Bill is in the name of Shri Madhu Limaye. The hon. Member is absent. The next one is in the name of Shri S. M. Siddayya. He is also absent. The next one is by Shri Madhu Limaye, who is absent. So, we shall take up item No. 13, Shri S. C. Samanta.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamiluk) : I am not moving it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : As he has already introduced the Bill, he can seek leave of the House to withdraw it, if he so desires.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That leave be granted to Shri S. C. Samanta to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Coir Industry Act, 1953."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : I withdraw the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : This would be a record for the House that we have finished the Private Members' Business as on the Order Paper before the time allotted for it.

17.28 hrs.

**HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION**

**DEALERSHIP FOR SCOOTERS MANUFACTURED  
BY SCOOTERS INDIA LTD., LUCKNOW**

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamsheerpur) : I rise to raise a discussion on points arising out of the answer given on 7th March, 1974 to my unstarred question No 2234 regarding dealership for scooters manufactured by Scooters India Limited, Lucknow, U.P.

I would like to know what the price would be of the scooter manufactured by Scooters India Limited and also the commission to be paid to the engineer-managers or engineer-dealers or unemployed engineer-dealers on the manufacture and sale of the scooters.

Regarding unemployed engineers, arising out of what has been said in reply to the question by the hon. Minister of Heavy Industries. I would like to know further what sort of engineers.

श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाब (मुरना) :  
सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी व्यवस्था चाहता हूँ। आधे घंटे की बर्बाद का उत्तर कौन देगा। संबंधित मिनिस्टर यहाँ बर नहीं हैं।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA) : The Deputy Minister in the Ministry, Shri Ziaur Rahman Ansari is here, and I am also here on behalf of the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH) : The hon. Minister of Heavy Industries is just coming

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरना) : प्रधान मंत्री स्वयं यहां नहीं रहती हैं और मंत्रियों को भी छूट दे रखी है।

MR CHAIRMAN Let us not again unnecessarily generate heat. This discussion was to start at 6. But we have for the first time finished the private members' business ahead of time.

श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) : सम्भाषित जी हम लोगों को पता भी नहीं था कि इतनी जल्दी प्राइवेट मेम्बरों बिल का बिजनेस खत्म हो जायगा। नहीं तो हम लोग भी बोलते।

MR. CHAIRMAN Ministers are here and the Minister who will reply will be coming.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय बहुत से मंत्री अनुपस्थित रहते हैं और इन सब की आदत बिगड़ी है प्रधान मंत्री ने क्योंकि वह स्वयं अखिलतर यहां हाउस में नहीं रहती हैं और इसलिए हमारे मंत्री भी उनका अनुसरण कर रहे हैं।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : I would further like to know what sort of engineers would be employed or given dealership or sales-management of the scooters, whether diploma-holders or ex-servicemen also would be given such facility or not, whether these engineers would be given training in auto-engineering by Government before giving such employment. Or would they take engineers from one State to another? What would be the training period and the amount of stipends which would be given to the young engineers during the training period, who would

finance these engineers, whether Government or the banks, or whether they would have to seek financial help from big businessmen and become their victims for such working capital and showrooms in big cities? Or would Government provide them with suitable show-rooms in big cities? Or what is the remedy otherwise? Simply giving dealership or agency to unemployed engineers would not do. Other facilities would also have to be provided. Will such dealership agency or employment be given to co-operative societies also or not? Would Government consider reservation of such employment to engineers belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Viswakarmas who are about one-fifth of the total population of the country? Will the dealership of scooters be on a salary-cum-commission basis? How has the monthly income of Rs 1000-1500 been computed without determining the quantum of the commission. The commission is not mentioned in the reply. Will unemployed engineers engaged in this trade as promised here be designated as sales engineers, dealers or agents or would you call them sales managers?

As to the mode of distribution, what would be the criteria? How long would a scooter buyer have to be in queue? What would be the amount of security he will have to deposit with the dealer? Will the dealership be state-wise, district-wise or city-wise? How many scooters would be allotted monthly to every dealer or self-employed engineer or an engineer manager as mentioned here in this reply? What sort of after-sales service will be given to the buyers? Is should also like to know whether engineers will be appointed as sales managers or agents or dealers to carry on their business and whether the Government would restrict their financial partners from functioning as authorised dealers to check corruption and blackmarketing.

I now come to my last point. Would the Government consider recruiting unemployed sales engineers or auto-engineers who have experience in this line, from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and whether a certain percentage of dealership would be

reserved for this people, because they belong to the backward classes. I hope the Minister would give a categorical answer to my questions.

**श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरेना) :** सभापति जी, जिस विषय पर इस समय चर्चा हो रही है उस प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही है कि विभिन्न भागों में फ़ैक्टरी को एजेन्सी देगे और एजीनियरों को देगे। लेकिन अपने यह नहीं बताया कि कितने मील सेक्टर आप देश में खोलना चाहते हैं। और उस समय कितने स्कूटर हैं और कारखानों में कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है। सरकारी क्षेत्र में कितने कारखाने हैं और प्राइवेट क्षेत्र में कितने हैं। दश या आज क्या आवश्यकता है यह भी आप बताये।

उस समय जब मैं पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़े हैं तब मैं जा स्कूटर की कीमत 3,800 रु० है वह ब्लैक में 9,000, 10,000 रु० में बिकता है। इस में स्पष्ट है कि लोगों की आवश्यकता काफी है। इसलिये आप बताये कि कितनी देश में आवश्यकता है और कितनी आवश्यकता आप पूरी कर देंगे। कितना उत्पादन हो रहा है और देश में कितना और उत्पादन होना चाहिये। इस बारे में क्या आप ने प्राइवेट लागा को भी लाटमसे दिये हैं या सरकारी क्षेत्र में ही स्वयं बनाना चाहते हैं।

आप ने एजीनियरों को कमीशन देने की बात कही है कि 1,000 से 1,500 मी रुपये देंगे। तो यह तयवाह होगी या कमीशन। और कमीशन हागा तो किस हिसाब में देंगे। आज जो डीलर्स हैं उन के बेचने का जो तरीका है उसमें आर अवगन है। किसी का नवम्बर होता है और किसी को स्कूटर दे देते हैं। जिस का नाम रजिस्टर होता है उसको खबर तक नहीं दी जानी, लेकिन रिकार्ड में दिखा देते हैं कि इस नम्बर वाले को दे दिया है। इस प्रकार ब्लैक में स्कूटर बेच देते हैं। कोई भी आदमी जो एजेन्सी लेने जाता है तो जो सरकारी अधिकारी है या प्राइवेट कार-

खाने के मालिक हैं वह एजेन्सी देने के लिये एक या डेढ़ लाख रु० तक उन लोगों से लेते हैं जो एजेन्सी लेना चाहते हैं।

इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि जो मोनोपली है वह खत्म हो इस के लिये आप कौन से कदम उठाने जा रहे हैं। साथ ही मुझे यह भी कहना है कि स्कूटर में जो टायर लगते हैं उनमें बड़ी धाघली होती है कुछ कम्पनियाँ टायर बनाती हैं जो बिल्कुल कड़म होते हैं लेकिन अपमर्गों को पैसा दे दिया कर उन को पाम करवा लेते हैं। उदाहरण के लिये एक बैंक कर्मचारी ने स्कूटर लिया, उस की नयी-नयी शादी हुई थी और वह अपनी पत्नी को स्कूटर पर शादी के चार महीने बाद लिये जा रहा था कि उसका टायर फट गया और वह दोनों मर गये। ऐसी अनेकों घटनाएँ हैं। मेरे साथ भी दुर्घटना हुई है, मैं भी स्कूटर में गिरा हूँ। इसलिये मेरी माँग है कि जो टायर लगते हैं उन के स्टैंडर्ड की ठीक प्रकार में जाँच हो। और इसलिये मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि इस में कुछ सुधार हो। स्कूटर के क्षेत्र में बहुत बड़े सुधार की आवश्यकता है। माँग देश में बढ़ती जा रही है। उस माँग को पूरा करने के लिए आप कितने कारखाने खोलने वाले हैं, कितने सरकारी क्षेत्र में खुलेंगे और कितने प्राइवेट सेक्टर में खुलेंगे यह आप हमें बताइए और जो कारखाने खुलेंगे उनका क्या उत्पादन होगा और कितने वर्षों में वह मजदूर पर आ जाएगा और लोगों को मिल जाएगा।

इस के अलावा मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्कूटरों की कीमत बहुत ज्यादा है। वह करीब चार हजार रुपये में मिलता है। तो क्या आप वा उसकी कीमत भी घटाने का इरादा है या नहीं।

**श्री रामाबतार शास्त्री (पटना) :** सभापति जी, आज हमारे देश में स्कूटरों की बहुत कमी है और यह ठीक ही कहा गया है कि जो स्कूटर है भी तो वे लोगों को मुनासिब टाइम पर नहीं मिलते और मिलते भी हैं तो लाइन

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं वर्षों तक खड़ा रहना पड़ता है। तो यह हमारे देश में आज स्कूटरों की स्थिति है। लेकिन इस समय मैं इसमें नहीं जाना चाहता क्योंकि यह बहस सीमित है और स्कूटर्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड लखनऊ के बारे में है। इस सीमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं चन्द बातें ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। वैसे हमारे कछवाय जी ने पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में कितना उत्पादन होता है और दूसरी बहुत सारी बातें पूछ ली हैं और आप चाहें तो उन बातों का जवाब दे दें।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस स्कूटर इण्डिया लिमिटेड, लखनऊ में सालाना कितना स्कूटरों का उत्पादन होगा और सरकारी कारखाना होने की हैसियत से क्या आप ने इस के उत्पादन को धीरे-धीरे बढ़ाने की कोई योजना बनाई है और अगर बनाई है तो वह क्या है ?

उसी तरीके से एजेन्सी वहाली की बात है। आप बेकार इंजीनियरों को रखें तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस की स्कीम क्या है और जो स्कीम है, उस को आप किस तरह से अमल में लाएंगे। इंजीनियरों को जो आप एजेंसी देंगे, उस का पैटर्न क्या होगा और यह भी जाहिरा बात है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में आप जगह जगह पर एजेंसियाँ देंगे। तो क्या आप ने एजेंसियाँ बनाने की सीमा निश्चित की है और यह निश्चय किया है कि इतनी एजेंसियाँ हम फलों जगह बनाएंगे और कुल इतनी एजेंसियाँ होंगी। अगर आप के पास इस तरह का पूरा व्यौरा हो, तो उस को आप बताने की कृपा करें।

इस के बाद आप ने कमीशन की बात कही है और यह कहा है कि तमाम खर्चा काट कर एक हजार से 1500 रुपये तक की आमदनी इंजीनियरों को महीने भर में हो जाएगी। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि कमीशन का परसेन्टज क्या है,

कितना कमीशन आप उन को देने जा रहे हैं और जो आप उन को देने जा रहे हैं वह यथेष्ट है या नहीं और आप उस को कभी आगे चल कर आप बढ़ाने की बात सोचते हैं।

मैंने यह भी सुना है कि यह कारखाना बड़ा एफीशियन्टली चल रहा है। इस बात को देखते हुए आप क्या दूसरे स्थानों पर और कारखाने लगाने का विचार रखते हैं या नहीं। एक और बात है हम लोग सब जगह पार्टीशिपेसन आफ वर्कर्स इन मैनेजमेंट की बात करते हैं। तो ये बेकार इंजीनियर जिन को आप एजेन्सी देंगे, वे एक तरह से कर्मचारी हो गये किसी न किसी रूप में इस कम्पनी के। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन को आप इस के मैनेजमेंट में हिस्सा देंगे या नहीं, जिस से कि वे अपनी बातें उन के सामने रख सकें। और उन के द्वारा आप तक वे बातें पहुंच सकें। तो क्या इस के बारे में भी आप ने कुछ सोचा है कि बेकार इंजीनियरों को भी हम मैनेजमेंट में कोई हिस्सा दें ताकि वे अपने दुख-दर्द ठीक तरह से वहाँ पर डिस्कस कर सकें और कोई रास्ता निकल सकें।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I could never imagine that our scooters have become so fast, that they will reach their destination before 6 O' clock.

So, I could not actually hear the speech of my hon. friend Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi. However, I take this opportunity to congratulate the Heavy Industry Ministry and the most efficient Managing Director of the particular undertaking. I know things have improved a lot. When dealership is given to some of the agencies, what is the criterion for it? We want that those people who are really needy like unemployed engineers, war widows etc. should be helped. They should be asked to form co-operative societies to which the dealership should be given, because it will be difficult to give the dealership to every individual. What will be the capacity of this particular unit during the fifth plan? Is the stage of



self-sufficiency likely to be reached during the fifth plan in the matter of manufacturing of scooters?

**THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRI T. A. PAI) :** Sir, I must apologise to the House for being late. I too was surprised that the discussion started a little earlier. But I am grateful to hon. members for giving me an opportunity to speak about Scooters India in the House. The foundation was laid only last May and I am glad to inform the House that production will start from August this year. Perhaps this is a record time for a public sector undertaking to go into production. During 1974-75 I expect a production of 20,000 scooters and subsequently 1 lakh scooters per year.

Mr. Kachwai has raised the question of long queues waiting for the scooters.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI :** I pointed it out earlier than him.

**SHRI T. A. PAI :** In any case, hon. members have pointed out that the demand is far more than what is being produced. The hon. member added that the new petrol crisis has added new dimensions to this. I am fully aware of it because people who are having cars are coming to me with a request that they must be given an additional scooter also. I have said that they cannot have both because there is a long queue waiting for scooters. The problem can be solved only by expediting production. We got into touch with the State Development Corporations who had been given letters of intent because we thought it would be better to have two or three types of scooters in the country produced on a larger scale. That is the only way to keep down prices and make spare parts available all over the country much more easily. Scooters India had entered into collaboration arrangement with all the State Development Corporations so that they can also specialise in making some part or other. Well, we have export rights for this scooter all over the world and we have been having enquiries for export. In any case, taking the demand in the country, I expect by 1980 the total production of scooters in this country will reach about 4 lakhs.

**AN HON. MEMBER :** The population will also increase by then.

**SHRI T. A. PAI :** I hope that the petrol crisis will prevent further demand by then. While it is difficult for me to forecast, I do wish the people of this country, a large number of them, will become fairly richer so that they might be in a position to go in scooters in preference to bi-cycles. In any case, we shall certainly make an effort to increase our production as fast as we can. I hope you will agree that to step up this production by 200 to 300 per cent in five years in this one particular article is something difficult.

Coming to distributorship, this being a scarce commodity in which there is a blackmarket the distributorship itself is a privilege and one can understand that a lot of pressure will come for that being distributed to this or that person. We have many experienced distributors who have been businessmen and who have been looking after the distribution of other things. But this is a public sector unit. So, we thought that we must have a public distribution system and so we thought of building up a cadre of distributors from among the engineers, qualified engineers, who would think of not only distributing but also providing after-sales service on behalf of the organisation by setting up a workshop. Therefore, we thought we must have a new distribution system by encouraging young men to come forward, get trained at the factory, and provide after-sales service at various points. The number of distributors will depend upon the production that we will undertake. It is no use establishing a large number of distributors to begin with. In cities like Delhi and Poona naturally there will be more than one distribution point, because it is not intended to create any monopoly. Then, the distributor must also be in business. He must find it attractive to continue in business, having sufficient number of scooters to distribute. So, the minimum number of scooters that he will get per month will be 24 scooters to begin with. At this level of 24 scooters per month, we can expect him to have an income of Rs. 1,108 per month in the first year, Rs. 1,224 per month in the second year, Rs. 1,340 per month in the third year and



[Shri T. A. Pai]

Rs. 1,456 per month in the fourth year. Apart from that, he will get Rs. 7 per scooter for servicing the vehicle on behalf of the company, because he will have to undertake three free servicing. He would require Rs. 12,500 for furniture and fittings for the service centre. A nationalised bank has come forward to give it on the guarantee of Scooter India Limited as a bridge financing. We will gradually recover the money from him after he has set up business.

I would like to make it clear that this scheme has not been envisaged as a solution to the problem of unemployed engineers. We want the engineers to take up this distribution so that in the rural areas these workshops come into existence. Then they could take up the servicing of pump-sets, tractors or other machines. It was a deliberate attempt to encourage them to move away from the cities and set up workshops in the rural areas.

I shall certainly be happy to see that the engineers belonging to minorities and Scheduled Castes and Tribes are given first preference, above all others, not necessarily percentage-wise. If they come forward and take up the responsibility...

**SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE** (Gwalior) : I can understand the preference being given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people. Where does the question of minorities come in? Are we being penalised because we belong to majority?

**SHRI T. A. PAI** : I have said that others will not be prevented from coming in. I do not expect a very large number of them to come in. I do not want any grievance also that they are being discriminated against provided they have the requisite qualifications, provided they satisfy the conditions laid down. I will certainly see that they are not discriminated against.

The Engineer Manager will be paid a commission of Rs. 85/- per scooter. In addition, he will be paid a commission of 20 per cent on the sale of spare-parts. The Engineer Manager will have to meet, out of the above income, the expenses on the maintenance of the retail outlet, the

salary of a mechanic, bank charges, postages and stationery. It has been assessed that the net income of the Engineer Manager, after meeting the above expenses, will be as I have indicated.

Now, if he is allotted 32 scooters per month, in the first year, the net income will be Rs. 1,594; in the second year, it will be Rs. 1,710; in the third year, it will be Rs. 1,826 and in the fourth year, it will be Rs. 1,942.

I shall, certainly, be happy to see that in appointing dealers, the consideration will also be given to ex-Army personnel of particular categories who can undertake this job of giving after-sale service satisfactorily because of their knowledge of mechanics.

I hope, I have satisfied the hon. Members and if the hon. Member want any other point to be clarified, I will be happy to do so.

**SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI** : During the training period, whether he will give stipends to the engineers or not. Will an amount of Rs. 12,500 be sufficient in a big city to keep a show-room? Which is the nationalised Bank that is coming forward to help? What is the name of that nationalised Bank?

**SHRI T. A. PAI** : I will be unable to give the name of the nationalised Bank. It will be the Scooters India Limited that will manage it. Now whether he can have a big show-room for Rs. 12,500. With 36 scooters, you should not expect him to have a big show-room with any scooters which are selling like hot cakes. As the scheme is developed, we will see what accommodation is necessary. The Directors have not gone into such details. But they will have to be practical in its implementation.

We shall, certainly, see that whatever steps are necessary to obviate any problems that arise are taken. Maybe, in the case of cities, we might make larger allotments, if necessary.

I am reporting the scheme which has been approved by the Directors of the Scooters India Limited. The Ministry,

ordinary, does not interfere—after all, it is a business proposition—unless some injustice is being done to somebody.

SHRI SWARAN SINGH SOKHI : Whether on failure of the Engineers so appointed, as Sales Managers or Agents or Dealers, to carry on their business, the Government would restrict their financial partners to function as the authorised dealers to check corruption and black marketing.

SHRI T. A. PAI : I do not want any financier to be a partner of anyone of these engineers. That is why we are making financial arrangements for them through the Bank. If somebody wants to have a financier as an engineer in the firm in order to carry on the business or even if the engineer fails to carry on the business or there are any allegations against him, we shall certainly see that distributionship is terminated, in spite of being an engineer.

Another point that has been raised by my hon. friend, Shri Ram Avtar Shastri, is whether they are the employees. They are not considered as our employees. They are our distributors. But so far as management participation is concerned, I have already announced that, in the case of Scooters India, when the capital is issued to the public, Rs. 25 lakhs of the capital would be earmarked to be subscribed by the employees. We would provide for scheme where the employees also become shareholders of this company because I expect this to be a profit making concern right from the beginning.

18 hrs.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . सभापति महोदय, मैं ने पूछा था कि इस समय स्कूटर ब्लैक में आठ हजार रुपये में बिक रहा है। मंत्री महोदय ने यह नहीं बताया है कि उस को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किया जा रहा है। क्या सरकार उस के दाम को कम करने के लिए कोई उपाय करने जा रही है, जिससे वह लोगों को सरलता से मिल सकें।

SHRI T. A. PAI : The hon. Member, I think, is uncharitable to my officers when he says that the black market in scooters is taking place with the collaboration of my officers and dealers. In fact, my officers have nothing to do with the dealership of scooters in the private sector. The public sector scooters are yet to come into existence.

There was a complaint about tyres being of bad quality. I entirely agree that the scooters made in this country must be as good as made anywhere else. But if scooters are overloaded with the entire family, I do not know whether the tyres can stand that test...

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is why I said that people like me and Mr. Kachwai should not complain about scooter tyres.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : As long as Mr. Piloo Mody is a member of this House, I think we can... (Interruptions)

SHRI T. A. PAI : There is no doubt that there is a black market price. After all, once the scooter is allotted or purchased by anybody even standing in the queue according to the allotment—now the managements do not have the right to make the allotment; they go strictly according to the priority—, after that we know that people, in spite of having the registration in their names, can give the use of the scooter to somebody else collecting the money. But such cases are very few. The only answer that I can provide for that is increasing the production of scooters as quickly as possible. In the case of motor cars, I can assure the House, some of the cars are at a discount.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned at reassemble on Monday, March 25, 1974, at 11-00 A.M.

18.03 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, March 25, 1974/Chaitra 4, 1896 (Saka).*